THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

THE TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 18—8 o'clock P. M.—Advices from Queretaro to June 1 state that the trial of Maximilian, Miramon and Marquez was nominally postponed till June 4, really until after the fall of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Maximilian is in better health and hopeful.

SANTA ANNA PROCLAIMED IN TAMPICO.

The *Express* publishes the following *pronunciamento*, which it says is taken from a Tampico journal, and has reached this city by private hand.

Article I. The garrison of Tampico and its citizens have decided to disavow the Government of Don Benito Juarez, as anti-national and anti-patriotic.

Second. Repel and protest in due form against the decrees of the 23d of April, 1867.

Third. That the garrison of Tampico and the brigades of Bargas and Canales declare to defend and sustain with all their means and power the sovereignty of the State of Tamaulipas.

Fourth. Protest equally against the act of Don Benito Juarez, by which he has mortgaged the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi to the Government of the United States of North America for $55,000,000.

Fifth. They recognize his Excellency General A. L. de Santa Anna as General-in-Chief of the Mexican Armies, and as President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexico.

Sixth. The garrison of Tampico places at the disposal of General Santa Anna said city and State, and all its material of war, and all its resources, so as to enable him to sustain and defend the sovereignty of the nation.

Seventh. His Excellency the General has to support and adhere to the reformed laws, which tolerate religious liberty, the free press, etc. etc.

Eighth. As soon as he shall have taken possession of the capital of Mexico, as *ad interim* President, he shall convoke a Congress of the nation for the election of a President of the Republic.

Ninth. General P. F. is hereby authorized to represent the Government of Tampico near his Excellency General Santa Anna.

Tenth. The same will explain verbally to his Excellency the General the intentions of the Government of the State of Tamaulipas, as well as its political and military situation.

Eleventh. In case that his Excellency General A. L. de Santa Anna should have absented himself from the city of New York, then General P. will immediately proceed to St. Thomas, or to any other place where he may find his Excellency, and comply with the object of his commission.

Twelfth. His Excellency General Santa Anna is solicited to declare his resolution within three days after having received the present communication, and to make it known to the Government for its future action and cognizance, etc. MANUEL GARDETTE, Secretary.

Tampico de Tamaulipas, May 26, 1867.

WHAT JUAREZ WILL DO WITH MAXAMILIAN—HE WILL PROBABLY BE SENTENCED TO DEATH AND PARDONED.

MATAMORAS, June 4.—A correspondent in Monterey, under date of the 2d instant, writes as follows:—

You doubtless have heard about the court-martial of Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia, Castello, and others, and that they will all be shot. No doubt Maximilian will be found guilty of usurpation, and the others of treason; but unless I am very badly informed, the ex-Emperor will not be shot, and this notwithstanding they will bring against him the many *fusilamientos* and murders committed under his celebrated and barbarous decree of October. It is said that as many as thirty thousand were put to death under that decree.

The Court will find him guilty and he may be sentenced to death, but the Government will pardon him, or hold him prisoner until a congress of the people is called, which will decide the question. This I am told by persons who ought to know. Juarez is not so bitter against Maximilian as against Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, Almonte, Ramirez, and the rest of the traitors. From the manifesto of Maximilian, a copy of which I send you by this mail, you will see that he believes he must die.

From the files of papers I send you you will observe how unanimously the press has wheeled into line in favor of shooting poor Max. Until recently it was either silent or moderate in tone. * * *

Do not believe anything about the killing of Maximilian until it is officially announced. The one who are in "the ring" believe he will not be shot; but for Miramon, Mejia, and Castillo, and others, there is no chance. *

A special courier arrived at headquarters here on the last mentioned date, bringing news from San Luis to the 27th. A commission for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia had been ordered to convene on the 29th. Opinions were much divided as to their fate. The press throughout the country is generally advocating their death, while the better class of Mexicans oppose it. The opinion at headquarters here is that they will be shot.

The troops which had proceeded to Mexico, numbering fifteen thousand men, were under command of Corona.

A letter written by an officer of the Government says that Juarez will proceed to Guanajuato, thence to Morelia, and thence to Mexico.

In addition to the military officers captured at Queretaro were D. Manuel G. Aguerre, Imperial Minister of Government, and eleven of his subalterns.

Over three thousand of the troops that had started from Queretaro for the capital had been ordered to return, as their presence there was thought to be unnecessary.

ORGANIZATION OF A COURT-MARTIAL AT QUERETARO—APPLICATION OF IMPERIALISTS TO SERVE IN THE LIBERAL ARMY REFUSED.

The official *Bulletin* extra, of Matamoras, June 3, says:—"The Government has determined to act justly and without precipitation towards the prisoners captured at Queretaro, and to that end had ordered a court-martial to assemble at the city of Queretaro on the morning of the 29th ultimo, at 9 o'clock, for the trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia."

The following documents are taken from the official *Bulletin*, of Matamoras, of June 5, 1867:—

QUERETARO, May 16.—To his Excellency General Escobedo, Commander-in-Chief.—Most Excellent Sir: —The enlistments which his Excellency Marshal Bazaine has caused us to enter into have terminated, and the Empire having been entirely dissolved, the undersigned officers desire, should your Excellency deem it proper, to serve, with their respective ranks, under the banner of liberty, and they hereby swear fealty and honor to their new flag.

We are, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants:—Ernest Rolleville, Captain of Cavalry; Jean Ricot, Lieutenant of Cavalry; Charles Schmidt, Captain of Cavalry; Henry More, Captain of Infantry; Javier Gaultedon, Captain of Infantry; Felix Kiefler, Lieutenant of Cavalry; Emile Froun, Lieutenant of Cavalry; Eugene Daily, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry; Peter Herrand, Lieutenant of Infantry; Emele Pejuin, Lieutenant of Cavalry; Victor Manel, Lieutenant of Cavalry; Paul Guyan, Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF OPERATIONS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, May 17, 1867.—The nation not requiring the aid of foreigners for the support of its sovereignty and institutions, nor the acceptance thereof from those who have come to shed the blood of its sons in an unholy war, and have violated the usages observed among civilized nations, particularly after the arms of the Republic have compelled them to surrender those which they wielded against her, let the petitioners be notified, through the Secretary's office, that their petitions cannot be taken into consideration.

Independence and Liberty. Headquarters at La Purisima, before Queretaro.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO,

GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS APPEARANCE—AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM.

The newspapers of last evening announced that General Santa Anna, who has been in this country for some months, had left for Mexico, for the purpose of raising his standard again in that country, and a document was published in the form of a proclamation, intended to signalize his arrival at Tampico, and the adhesion of that city to his flag.

We have received from the nephew of the General a very long and very extraordinary statement, calculated to put a very different face on this whole affair. It is know that when the General first arrived in this country he resided for a time at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and afterwards in this city, in Twenty-eighth street, from which nearly a year ago he removed to Staten Island, where he lived in a house said to belong to one G. Naphegyi, a Hungarian, already known in this country, who seems from that time, with two or three other persons, to have had complete control of the person and movements of the Mexican General. We had, some months since, a very full report of certain transactions at the house, which seemed to indicate that the General was really held as a prisoner, for the private purposes of the clique by whom he was surrounded, and who had made him believe that they were preparing the way for a military expedition to Mexico, with him at its head. The proof, however, seemed insufficient to warrant its publication, and it was accordingly withheld.

The General's nephew, himself also named Lopez de Santa Anna, now states that on the 6th of August, 1866, his uncle, then in the city, requested him to arrange some lawsuits which he had on hand, to his great loss and inconvenience, which he succeeded in doing. He afterwards visited his uncle on Staten Island, but disapproving what Naphegyi was doing in regard to his affairs, he left the house—writing a letter to his uncle concerning statements for which Naphegyi caused him to be arrested. Hearing that his uncle was sick, he called on the 2d of March last to see him, but was refused admittance.

Procuring an order from the Court, he succeeded on the 4th, 14th, and 15th of May, in obtaining access to him, but as he was not allowed to see him alone, their conversation was upon commonplace topics. His uncle told him on the 15th, however, to call on the 20th, when he would give him a power of attorney, with instructions to apply to the courts for his relief. A day or two afterwards he was informed that in November, 1866, General Santa Anna had been induced to prepare and sign a mortgage for $750,000 on his estates in Mexico and St. Thomas—three persons being therein named as trustees. Upon this mortgage bonds were prepared, engraved, and signed by Santa Anna—to be disposed of in the market, and money thus raised for the military expedition to Mexico.

Santa Anna has never since seen the bonds nor any proceeds from them. The first instalment of interest upon them falls due on the 1st of July, and it is supposed the intention is, in default of payment, to foreclose the mortgage, and thus secure the transfer of the General's large estates. The person from whom the nephew obtained this information gave him a note embodying it, and adding that Santa Anna would lose all his property if he did not immediately file a protest in the district where his estates are situated and compel the parties (whose names were given) to cancel the mortgage.

On the 18th of May the nephew went to see the General, but was told he was sick and could not be seen. He had procured an order from the Court for admission, but to no purpose—a person named Vermilye, who had been selected as counsel for Santa Anna by his advisers, shutting the door in his face. This was repeated on the 21st. On the latter occasion Mr. Vermilye brought him the following note, purporting to come from his uncle:—

"Dear Antonio:—I am sickly just now, and it is impossible for me to see you. I wish to see you, too, but I shall be Wednesday after to-morrow, at 11 A. M. Nobody will put an obstacle, and with this note you shall present yourself. Your uncle that loves you.

"ANTONIO."

Believing this note to be fictitious, the nephew called on the 24th and 31st, instead of the day appointed. On both occasions he was unable to see his uncle. On the 4th of this month he called, and was told his uncle was dining out. The next day the *Herald* contained an announcement of the General's intended departure for Mexico, saying that the statement was made on the authority of his friends. On inquiry the nephew ascertained that Naphegyi had moved a few days before to Mill Pond, on the island, and a Mr. Phillips, who had called there, was told that the General had left for Havana two weeks before. On the 10th the nephew called again, and was told that his uncle was in, but could not be seen. He forced his way to his uncle's room, but did not find him there.

The young Santa Anna accounts for this sudden and mysterious disappearance upon a very different theory from that of his having gone to Mexico. He says his uncle's mind, in consequence of his advanced age and many sufferings, has become feeble, and that he is very easily made the dupe of designing persons who gain his confidence. He says he has conducted a large correspondence (as he supposed) with Secretary Seward, with George Law, W. H. Aspinwall, and other prominent and influential persons—from all of whom he received assurances of aid in his expedition to Mexico. The nephew believes that he is now kept concealed, probably with his own assent, somewhere in this country, for the purpose of completing the foreclosure of the mortgages on his estates.

Under these circumstances, and being unable to obtain any redress from courts of law, the nephew makes this statement in order that the public may understand the risks they take in buying the bonds issued on the mortgages of his uncle's estates. These estates are in Mexico, cost $350,000, and were sequestered by Maximilian a year ago, but under circumstances which really protect them from alienation in the way proposed.

The narrative is certainly one of curious and remarkable interest. Events will probably soon test its truth.—*N. Y. Times.*

OBITUARY.

MRS. RICHARD C. M'CORMICK.

The wife of the Hon. Richard C. M'Cormick, Governor of Arizona, died at Prescott, Arizona, on the 30th of April. Mrs. M'Cormick was the daughter of Isaac L. Hunt, Esq., of Rahway, New Jersey, and went to Arizona in November, 1865. She was an intrepid traveller, and had, with her husband, from whom she was never separated, visited all parts of that wild Territory, winning, through her amiable and benevolent disposition, and refined, though unostentatious manners, and her glowing interest in the affairs of the country, a remarkable hold upon popular esteem and affection. Mrs. M'Cormick was 24 years of age at the time of her death.

The War on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Omaha despatches say that the Governor has appointed O. P. Mason Chief Justice of Nebraska vs. George Little deceased.

Mr. Reed, the Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has just arrived from the North Platte, and says that the work on the road will have to be abandoned, unless more protection from the Indians is given. General Sherman is at North Platte.

The following despatch has been sent to General Grant and the Secretary of the Interior:—

OMAHA, June 5.—If General Buford has reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian affairs, he is guilty of reckless misrepresentation, or of criminal stupidity. A warfare is now being carried on upon the plains by savage Indians in small parties against the defenseless settlers, and on the railroad surveying parties and laborers, barbarous and unprovoked. The Government must not be deluded by any such reports as Buford's.

JOHN M THAYER, U. S. Senator.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅝; Reading, 107⅜; Canton, 44½; Erie, 66; Cleveland and Toledo, 121⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 101⅜; Illinois Central, 120¾; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson River, 102; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 107½; new issue, 109⅜; Tendorties, 100⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅝; all others, 106⅜. Money, 6 ⅌ cent. Sterling, 10, Gold, 138⅛.

FROM EUROPE.

THE "NO-POPERY" RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"Following directly upon the announcement of a red republican riot in London, at which the ominous liberty cap was hoisted, we have the news by the cable of a still more formidable outbreak at Birmingham, which is attributed to anti-Popery influences. It is stated that two of the principal streets of the city had been taken possession of by the rioters, and were completely sacked at an early hour yesterday, a Catholic chapel being among the places attacked. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the whole of the city was in possession of the rioters. The efforts of the local authorities to restore order had proved ineffectual, and large bodies of regular troops had been sent by the Government to put a stop to the further destruction of property.

"The origin attributed to this Birmingham riot will excite a good deal of surprise. It is incredible to us here that purely fanatical influences should have led to such alarming results without premonitory indications of any kind. We have been hearing a good deal, it is true, of the displeasure excited by the ritualistic tendencies of a portion of the Protestant clergy; but the excitement was, for the most part, confined to the upper classes. Among the great body of the people the feeling in regard to them appeared to be one of utter indifference.

"The struggle among them for bread and for a share of political power was too absorbing to render them over-sensitive to doctrinal eccentricities. Of all other places, we should say, Birmingham was the least likely to be carried away by any strong sense of indignation on the subject. Its population is of a very mixed character, and the Roman Catholics form no inconsiderable portion of it. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why, without any sort of preliminary threatenings, this war should have been raised against them. The feeling which led to the Lord George Gordon riots, in 1780, was to be accounted for by an organized system of religious agitation culminating under the incitements of an eloquent fanatic.

"In Birmingham there has been noticeable nothing of this kind of late, which would account for the so-called religious outbreak. Taken as an isolated fact, we should, therefore, feel puzzled to explain it; but following so immediately after the London riot, which was unmistakeably revolutionary in its character, we are forced to the conclusion that the fanatical motive assigned to it is a mere cloak to cover up the revolutionary object. If we are correct in this assumption, the crisis in which England finds herself is indeed one of a most alarming character.

"It was easy to be seen, from certain declarations of Mr. Bright last year, that the conditions of Parliamentary reform put forward by the opposition were not the final measures at which he and those acting with him aimed. His ulterior views were indicated by the threats which he uttered in the event of their being rejected. Making allowance for the difference of the times, his speeches were as violent as any of those with which Mirabeau ushered in the first French revolution; and now the train of circumstances which follows upon his menaces offers a singular analogy with those which marked the period to which we refer. Cobden, like the advisers of the French King, are conceding everything demanded of them that does not aim directly at overturning existing institutions. Nothing will, however, satisfy the masses short of manhood suffrage, the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the redistribution of the vast land monopolies held by the nobility. This is not to be wondered at. Staggering under a pressure of taxation which paralyzes their energies and reduces them even in early manhood to hopeless pauperism, they see but one remedy for the evils by which they are oppressed. Reform to them means nothing but a party shibboleth, by which one set of political taskmasters dispinces another. What they want, and will not rest satisfied without, is those great radical changes which only revolution can effect; and this they will have, sooner or later, in spite of all the resistance that may be offered to it.

"It may be that this Birmingham outbreak is no part of the scheme in which the London riot had its origin, and was started by the Government to countercheck the revolutionary tendencies of the day. Nothing would more effectually accomplish this than the imparting to the movement a religious and fanatical character. Such manœuvres have been resorted to by English statesmen when they found other means of resistance fail them; and what they have done once they may do again. This Birmingham outbreak is of tooformidable a character, however, and is too serious in its consequences to the foreign as well as domestic trade of the kingdom to warrant us in accounting for it in this way. It will be found, we believe, that it is but one of a series of revolutionary movements, assuming various pretexts, by which it is intended to undermine public confidence and bring about an entire change in the institutions of the British empire."

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

GRAND FRENCH MILITARY REVIEW IN HONOR OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER—A SPLENDID ARMY SPECTACLE—RETURN OF THE EMPERORS TO THE TUILERIES—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CZAR—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—REJOICING IN THE EVENING.

PARIS, June 7.—The grand review given in honor of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the preparations for which have so long engaged the attention of the Minister of War, came off yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne with unequalled splendor and *eclat*. The weather was most auspicious. The skies were clouded and the intense heat was tempered by a cool, crisp, invigorating breeze which made existence on such a day positively but agreeable. The day was naturally considered by the people as a holiday, and they moved out to the Bois de Boulogne by thousands.

Indeed, no scene in France ever drew more people together than that of yesterday. Five hundred thousand must have assembled to display either at the field or on the roads leading to it through which the imperial or royal visitors passed. Along the slopes of the gentle acclivities which overlook the broad field the people clustered in dense masses, and crowded up to the very lines of soldiers who surrounded the field to secure to the rioters. In the trees thousand of enterprising and active men and boys had perched, and from their breezy and leafy lookout watched the kaleidoscopic shifting of the bright masses on the green sward below.

The grand pavilions of the Jockey Club had been secured by the Government. The one on the right of the Imperial pavilion was occupied by the diplomatic corps, foreigners of distinction, and members of the Government. The other pavilions were given up to fortunate people who could obtain tickets. There was plenty of room, and the arrangements for the accommodation of the guests were admirable.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, the Princess Royal of Prussia, and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, each accompanied by their ladies in waiting, made their appearance in the lodge, and were received with loud acclamations of welcome by the people.

The Empress of France wore a lilac-colored silk dress, and appeared to be in most excellent health and spirits.

The Princess Royal of Prussia wore a blue silk dress, and her face was wreathed with smiles.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia was attired in an elegant and rich white silk, magnificently trimmed. Her hat and parasol were of the same color.

The little Prince of France, who seemed to be entirely recovered from his late illness, wore his simple school habit of black. Throughout he watched the spectacle with the greatest interest.

The other imperial occupants of the lodge was the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, a little almond-eyed boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, gorgeously dressed in blue silk, and wearing on the back of his flowing robes the white mark of his rank. His hair was combed back from his forehead, tightly rolled in a queue, which was brought forward and pinned on the top of his head—the whole liberally plastered with oil and paste. In his belt he carried the two swords of his rank, one elegantly ornamented with precious jewels. He sat during the review by the side of the Prince Imperial, and kept his eyes as widely open as possible as the review progressed, and throughout preserved a wonderful silence. The ladies were, of course, in the most elegant toilettes, not only in the Imperial pavilion, but at all points, and added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

At about 3 o'clock the bugles at the Porte de Boulogne sounded the flourish, and at once the bugles and drums along the entire lines of troops took up the signal and rolled it vigorously around as the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia passed the gate at the head of an immense staff and entered the place of review.

The Emperor Napoleon wore the uniform of the General-in-Chief, and over it the cordon of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia.

To his left rode the bluff, hearty, vigorous old King of Prussia, in full uniform, with flowing black and white feathers from his black helmet with its famous spike peak. Over his left shoulder rested the broad red cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Next him was the Czar of all the Russias, in the uniform of a General of the Guard, wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, and a number of other decorations. Instead of a rich saddle-cloth, such as the other sovereigns rode on, he had a simple bear skin under his saddle, doubtless the fruit of one of his many successful hunts in the wilds near St. Petersburg. Tall, well formed, and of graceful carriage, the Czar had not his equal on horseback in the entire field.

The staff of the Emperor was exceedingly large and brilliant. Officers from every civilized nation swelled his *cortege*, Cossacks from the Don, officers of the Imperial Guard of Russia and of the Guard of Prussia, from the British army, and that of the United States, and even Arabs from the deserts trotted after his Majesty at the review.

The variety of uniforms was wonderful. Every special arm of the service, with its uniform peculiar to different nations, seemed to be represented in the staff, and the varied colors—the white of the Russian and Prussian Guardsmen—among whom was Bismark, whose pen is more feared than his sword; the red of the Cossacks of the Don and of the British officers; the light Austrian blue and the dark blue of the Republic of the West, gleamed brightly in the clear air as the grand cortege swept along, with the soldierly Cent Gardes bringing up the rear, with flashing carasses and gleaming sabres.

The imperial party moved down the line at a slow trot, the troops presenting arms and the bands playing the Russian national hymn. On reaching a point before the imperial pavilion the Emperor and his staff halted, and the Emperor of Russia rode forward to the *lope*, and, taking off his helmet, saluted the Empress, the Grand Duchess, and the royal party. Then the King of Prussia followed, and also greeted the occupants of the imperial *lope*, and finally Napoleon rode up doffed his chapeau, and, after a few moments' conversation with the royal party, turned again and placed himself at the head of his staff to complete the review. His Majesty was most warmly received by the populace, wherever they crowded on his line of march.

The Emperor of the French had the point of honor on the right, next him was the Czar, and next to him was the King of Prussia. In the second line back were the Grand Dukes Hinla and Vladimir, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Duke of Leuchtenburg, General Von Moltke, Count Bismark, Prince Dolgorouki, and Count Schouvaloff, Marshals Niel and Vaillant, General Fleury, Count Adelberg, and I know not all whom.

I may place in the second line to the right of his Majesty, General Tibbets, of New York; General Starring, of Illinois; General Tevis, of Maryland; General Titus, of New Hampshire; Colonel Helme, of New York; Major Mills, of California, and Major Bowles, of Massachusetts, American officers who were invited by the Emperor to witness the review, and were the recipients, I may add *en passant*, of the most delicate attentions from the staff of his Majesty.

When his Majesty was in position, Marshal Canrobert gave the order for the troops to pass in review, and the brilliant pageant began. The infantry passed by regiments, with pioneers at their head, followed by the drum corps and music. The company fronts were not less than one hundred men, and the regiments swept by at a quick step. First passed the battalion of cadets of Saint Cyr, followed by the infantry of the line of the First Army Corps; after these came the guards, led by Marshal Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, the men moving with splendid regularity and precision. Then came the artillery, battery front, both horse and dismounted batteries moving at a trot. Their march was splendid, and elicited great applause.

While the carriage was rising the well-known accent that leads from the romantic cascade to the charming Pre Catelan, a young Pole of the name of Biazoski took deliberate aim at the Emperor of Russia, and discharged a double-barrelled pistol at his body. The shot failed to take effect; but before the vile miscreant could know of the result of his insane attempt he fired the second tube, which exploded in his hands. This shot most fortunately failed of its object, but the most intense excitement prevailed, and was caused by the almost simultaneous discharge of the firearm.

The Emperor's carriage checked its progress for an instant, but neither Napoleon or the Emperor Alexander changed a muscle of the face. They were quiet and perfectly cool. The Emperor of France quietly ordered the mutilated wretch to move on. "Forward," said he, and the carriage again resumed its usual speed.

A soldier of the escort of the Cent Garde, with admirable presence of mind, dashed from the line and cut the young miscreant down with his sword, which was paralyzed for a moment by the shot, sprang forward upon the culprit like so many famished wolves, and assailed him with blows, kicks, and maledictions. He was immediately beaten almost to death. A soldier grasped him by the throat and strangled him, while the entire populace seized him and pounded and beat him until the fellow fainted, and fell again as dead upon the ground.

To-day thanks have been offered to the Most High in the Russian Church, for the providential escape of the Emperor yesterday, which his Majesty attended in person.

A large number of distinguished persons have offered him their felicitations, and the Americans are now signing an address to him, conveying their sense of thankfulness at his escape. It will be presented through General Dix, to-morrow or next day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE OPERA IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of New York *Times* thus speaks of the visit of Royalty to the Opera:—

"After the races on Sunday the Imperial party paid a visit to the Prince Imperial at St. Cloud. At this charming retreat he pursues his studies and exercises to quiet, out of the excitement which would surround him at the Tuileries. He inherits from his mother a delicate and sensitive nature, scarcely consistent with robust health. The Empress is capable of great exertion, and does not shrink from fatigue, but for months past she has not been able to bear the strong odors of flowers. Accordingly, at the grand gala at the Opera last night, the Imperial Box, enlarged so as to occupy the whole front of the theatre—I mean the whole dress circle opposite the stage—contained no plants or flowers. But it blazed with diamonds. On the other hand, the stage was covered with real roses, from the gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. Never have I seen the roses of Paris in such magnificence as at this moment.

"At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, there was a line of nearly a hundred persons formed at the bureau of the opera, which opens at 10, to get places to see, not the fourthact of 'L'Africaine,' not the second of 'La Giselle,' but the Czar of Russia, the Emperor and Empress of France, and half the royalty and nobility of Europe. At night the house blazed without and within with a perfect splendor of lights and decorations. The vicinity was illuminated. The stalls were thirty francs, and all the unreserved seats at proportional prices. The crush of carriages, the magnificence of costumes, you may imagine; but court and military etiquette together give an order in France to these great spectacles more striking and impressive than their magnificence. In accordance with the Russian custom, the Imperial party was received by the audience without any demonstration. The Czar and the Empress came forward and saluted; then the Emperor and the Princess Royal of Russia, then all took the places which their rank assigned them. The orchestra played the Russian national anthem, and the performance commenced. The best singers in Paris took part in the opera. The smallest parts in the ballet were filled on this occasion by the first class of dancers. At a little past midnight the wonderful spectacle was over. In the street there was no etiquette to prevent cheering, and the reception of the assembled sovereigns, on their arrival and departure, was as demonstrative as need be—but the French are scarcely ever noisy on such occasions. In the race-course the hearty hurrahs were English. In a French crowd you hear a few exclamations of '*Vive l'Empereur!*'

"The splendor of the Imperial box at the opera, in the midst of all the blaze of light and beauty, of riches and magnificence around it, may be imagined from the following plan, which will snow you the arrangement of the Imperial and Royal assemblage; each of the following illustrious personages, be it observed, having his or her attendants, suitable to their rank, and all with appropriate costumes and decorations:—

THE IMPERIAL BOX

Prince J. Murat.
Duke of Leitchtenburg.
Princess Eugenie.
Grand Duke Waldimir.
Princess Louis of Hesse.
Hereditary Grand Duke.
Princess Royal of Prussia.
EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
EMPEROR ALEXANDER,
EMPRESS EUGENIE.
Princess Royal of Prussia.
Grand Duchess Mary of Russia.
Prince Louis of Hesse.
Princess Mathilda.
Prince Ferdinand of Hesse.
Princess L. Murat.
Prince of Saxe Weimar.
Brother of the Taicoun.

"Arrange these in the dress circle of the most brilliant theatre you can conceive, with their attendant celebrities grouped behind them, in a house filled with the cream of the cream of the most brilliant capital in the world, and you have a spectacle compared to which that of the stage offered but slight attractions to the curious or thoughtful visitor. The two Emperors and the sons of the Czar were dressed in brilliant uniforms, as well as many others, while the Imperial and Royal ladies, among whom the Empress shines supreme in beauty as in power, all wore their diadems, and all blazed and glittered with most precious gems."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Finance and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 19—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79; Erie R. R., 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—Noon.—Cotton is firm and unchanged; Orleans middlings, 11¾d.; uplands middlings, 11⅝d.

Corn has declined to 3s. 9d. Other articles are unchanged.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, before Judge Fisher. The Court-room was, as usual, crowded. For the first time since the trial commenced, a few ladies occupied seats within the bar as spectators.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 10 o'clock, when the Court was immediately opened.

Judge Fisher said that on Monday a question was raised requesting the Court to order the prosecution to disclose to the defense the names of their witnesses. He had reflected upon this subject, and could find no authority to allow him to make such an order. The matter was to a great extent within the discretion of the Court, but it appeared to him that to pursue the course asked by the defense would be taking the management of the case from the prosecution, and would, by disclosing the names of witnesses, prejudice their case. He could see no good reason why the order should be granted, but he could conceive of many why it should not. Judge Fisher also decided adversely upon the application made by the counsel for the defense, that they be allowed to recall the witness Reed, for cross-examination, after another witness, not now here, shall have arrived. The Court said the counsel could at the time cross-examine any witness at length and go over every word of the testimony in chief, and to permit witnesses to be recalled for cross examination might have the effect to lengthen the trial without much good really being effected. The examination of witnesses was then resumed.

Mr. Carell Hobart was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont. He is the conductor of a train on the Vermont Central Railroad. The witness runs from White River Junction to St. Albans, on the direct line from Boston to Montreal. White River Junction is 108 miles from Burlington. The Vermont Central Railroad, and the Canada and Vermont and Canada roads unite at Essex Junction. At Essex Junction the train the witness runs takes the passengers from Burlington to St. Albans. Between April 10, 1865, and April 20, 1865, the witness was conductor on the road, and witness got the passengers from the first trip of the boat up the lake in April. The witness does not think it was stormy on that occasion. Witness' train left White River Junction at 11:35 P. M., and went directly to St. Albans.

The pr sonet was asked to stand up.

Q. Will you now tell us what happened that morning? A. I got to Essex Junction at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning with the passengers from Burlington on the boats of Lake Champlain. As I went through the train, between the passenger car and the sleeping car, I found two men on the platform of the passenger car. I came in the car to collect tickets, or money, and they said they had no money, that they had been unfortunate. One of the men was tall, and had on a close-fitting skull-cap, short coat, and a scarf over his collar, and starch on his vest; the other man was a short, thick-set, sandy complexioned man, and whiskers around his face; he was a rough-looking man; I can't state how he was dressed; he wore a slouch hat; I spoke with him to come in the cars, and he came in, and said they had been unfortunate; that three of them had been to New York the week before, and the third one with them, up in the night and took all the money, leaving them destitute; they said they were anxious to get to Canada; I told them I could not carry them through, and that I would leave them at Milton, the next station; at the next station I forgot them, and in passing through the car I saw them again, and they said they must get to Franklin; Franklin is fourteen miles northwest of St. Albans, and four miles from the Canada line; they said they would go on foot to Franklin; the tall man did all the talking; in the beginning of the talk the tall man would imitate broken English as though he was a Canadian, but when he became animated he spoke in very plain English; the tall man's hands were white and delicate, and were not at all like a laboring man's hands; at St. Albans Mr. Locklin was standing at the depot, and I said to Mr. Locklin, "I think those men have beat me;" the men did not hear this; they then went out into the street, and I do not recollect seeing them afterwards; the train from St. Albans would arrive at Montreal at 9:30 A. M.

Q. Have you seen any one in the Court House who looks like the tall man you speak of? A. The man who stood up, the prisoner, looks very much like him in build and appearance; he wore a skull-cap and a moustache, but no whiskers; I cannot tell from his face, but he looks very much like him in general appearance.

Mr. Pierrepont asked the witness about the handkerchief found at St. Albans, but it was objected to by Mr. Bradley, and the question was withdrawn.

It was here agreed to between the counsel that any time table, duly certified, of any route between Washington and Canada, should be put in evidence without objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The witness was not sure of the date of the first trip of the steamer in April, 1865, and it was on a Tuesday, but the witness does not recollect the date; the witness runs from St. Albans to Rouse's Point every alternate morning.

Passengers for Montreal go first to Rouse's Point. At Rouse's Point there are two trains, one running to Ogdensburg and the other to Montreal, arriving at the latter place at 9:45. The train arriving at Rouse's Point at 5 o'clock from Montreal, leaves Montreal at 3 o'clock. The train for New York via Albany leaves Essex Junction at 3 P. M. At White River Junction the train leaves for New York via Springfield at 1:10.

The train leaving Montreal at 5 o'clock P. M. arrives at White River at 1:10 A. M. The witness does not recollect that the tall man referred to had a beard. The tall man did not look particularly fair; he looked rusty, and as though he had been without sleep. At that time the passengers from Troy and Albany in the morning train did not lie over at Rutland.

By Mr. Pierrepont—In the beginning of navigation the boats were irregular, and the time referred to above was upon the arrival of the first boat that season.

Mr. Charles H. Blinn was next sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—The witness is a clerk in the Welden House, at St. Albans, Vermont; between April 10 and 15, 1865, he was employed as night watchman at the depot of the Vermont Central Railroad, at Burlington. The first trip made by the boat that season was on Monday, April 17. It was four hours late. It arrived at 12 o'clock midnight; he was on watch in the depot that night; two men came in the depot, one tall and the other short, and asked to stay there until the train left for Montreal at 4 A. M.; the boat was from White Hall, with passengers from New York; the tall man asked to sleep in the depot; he did so, and I called him at 4 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 18; after the tall man went out, I picked up something where he was laying (a white cambric handkerchief was shown and examined); the witness recognized the handkerchief as the one he picked up where the tall man was lying; the handkerchief bears the name of "J. H. Surratt;" that name was on the handkerchief when it was picked up; after I picked up the handkerchief and discovered the name I showed it to the agent of the railroad company; I do not know that the agent communicated the fact at St. Albans; I never saw the two men afterwards.

No cross-examination.

Mr. Scipion Grello was next called and examined by Mr. Pierrepont. He was living near the Navy Yard, in 1865; kept a restaurant in Ford's Theatre, and knew J. W. Booth by sight; he knew Booth five or six years before; he knew David Harold and Atzerott; he saw Harold at 5 o'clock on the day of the assassination, and he saw Atzerott ten minutes after that; Harold and witness walked together and saw Atzerott at the Kirkwood House; I was coming down Tenth street, and Harold met me and asked if I saw J. W. Booth; I said I did at 11 o'clock A. M., at the theatre. I had also seen Booth at 4 o'clock on horseback; he rode a small grey horse; then Harold said, "You know General Lee is in town." I replied I had not heard it; Harold said, "Yes, he is at Willard's, and if you will walk with me we will see something about it."

As we were passing Kirkwood's, Atzerott was sitting on the steps, and Harold stopped to speak with him. Harold and the witness then walked up to Willard's, and Harold talked to two young men there. The witness could not hear the conversation, but when Harold parted with the men he said, "You will be there to-night." He then walked towards Grover's Theatre, and I noticed that Harold walked lame. When near the theatre, Herold pulled up his pants, and I saw a long dagger handle protruding from his boot leg. I asked him what he was going to do with that. He said he was going to the country at night, and such were handy there.

Q. Do you see any one in the Court who looks like the man to whom Harold said, "Will you be there to-night?"

The witness answered by pointing out the prisoner. He looked very much like the man, but the witness could not see whether he was the same man or not. He wore no beard, but had a slight moustache.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley.—The witness is acquainted with Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hess, who were at Ford's Theatre; he did not see either of them in front of the theatre that night, and does not recollect whether any soldiers were sitting in front of the theatre; there was a great crowd there; he was in the restaurant when the President was shot; the clock of the theatre is in the centre of the passage-way opposite the door.

The Court took a recess.

THE CABLE.—An English paper reports that the earnings of the Atlantic Cable for the last two months amount to over £70,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 10 40s sold at 100; August 7·30s at 106¼; and '65 5-20s at 107¾, no change. 110¼ was bid for '62 5 20s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 106⅞ for '64 5-20s; and 109

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rottenness and Danger of the National Banks.

From the Herald.

Our special correspondence from the West, on the condition of the national banks, makes such revelations as should open the eyes of the public to the rottenness and danger of these institutions. To us the facts revealed are not at all surprising; for we have long foreseen and shown through the columns of the *Herald* what must result from such an immensely fraudulent and incongruous system. We felt it our duty to proclaim to the people the danger that it was inevitably coming. For a time we stood almost alone in our efforts. The vast power of the national banks over politicians and the newspapers generally made it up-hill work; but the people and many of our public men are becoming enlightened at last. The independent metropolitan press is above national bank influence, and can afford to tell the truth. In spite of the power of this gigantic monopoly and of the Chase radical faction, which looks to it as a grand political machine, we saw that a large party in Congress last winter and spring, as well as several leading newspapers of the West, dared to attack the monster evil.

Our special correspondent referred to, who is employed in the work of probing the rotten condition of the banks, and who has visited Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other principal towns of the West, gives us startling results of his investigations. Daniel O'Connell said once that he could drive a coach and six through the acts of Parliament, and he certainly knew how to get through or around them. Our national bank managers and directors find it easier to evade the National Bank act, and do so with the greatest facility. For example, one of the banks spoken of by our correspondent has a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and it honors the drafts of a speculating stock dealer, who has no funds in the bank, to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars a week, or fifty per cent. of its entire capital, in direct violation of the forty-seventh section of the act. How much this bank accommodates others we do not know, but the probability is that it does so to a large amount, thus carrying on transactions vastly beyond its capital or what the law allows. "Half the banks in the interior," we are informed, "are guilty of like violations of the law every day." In many cases the speculators without means who obtain such accommodations are bank directors or their friends. In one case a bank president, more honest than the rest, withdrew from the institution because the directors were speculating largely with the funds, and he could not control them. "I resigned," he said, "sold out my stock, and abandoned the concern." He very properly added, "Under the law, as you are no doubt aware, the stockholders are only liable for double the amount of their stock to creditors. A board of unscrupulous directors, if they were so disposed, at a period when the deposits are large, can speculate upon the funds, and, in the event of trouble threatening, transfer their stock to men of straw, retaining only sufficient to give them control of the institution. Take, for example, a bank with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, a circulation of a hundred and fifty thousand, and individual and Government deposits of a million and a half. It may have deposited half a million in bonds with the Treasurer to secure Government deposits and circulation, yet how easily it can fail, and the managers profit at the expense of the Government and unsuspecting depositors! There is much rottenness in the system, and I am glad I am out of it." Such is the testimony of a National Bank President who knew all about the system. Can we be surprised, then, if the Government should lose the people's money, and thousands of unfortunate depositors be fleeced by these gambling and rotten institutions? Have we not examples in the cases of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, of the First National Bank of New Orleans, and of others that might be named? Is there not the best reason to believe that the evil is widespread, and that a general crash will be the consequence?

The people of New York, and all through the populous part of the country on the eastern side of the mountains, have been suffering from the high price of provisions. They have been astonished to see flour over twenty dollars a barrel, and provisions in proportion, when it was known there was an abundance in the country. We now learn that it was the pet national banks of Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Chase that forestalled the markets, and that, too, by using the people's money, and through the power which the people's representatives in Congress had given to them. But, like all greedy speculators, they have overreached themselves, and have large stocks on hand when prices are falling. This is one of the chief causes of the shaky condition of the Western banks at present, and one which makes such a prudent man as the Bank President referred to before stand from under the "rotten system."

But what shall we say of the Government, of those members of Congress, and particularly of Mr. Secretary McCulloch, who bolster up this infamous system? What shall we say of the Secretary of the Treasury, who lets these speculators and forestallers have the Government deposits to carry on their nefarious business with and to cheat the public? Incompetency is too mild a term to apply to him. He is guilty, we fear, of doing a wilful great public wrong. If he does not see the evil he is too stupid to hold the smallest office. If he does see it, and, from weakness or something worse, dares not grapple with it, he deserves to be removed, impeached, and punished. Not content with taking from the people upwards of twenty millions a year in profits on a circulation which belongs to and should be appropriated to the public use, and not content with other enormous privileges never conceded before to private corporations, these national banks have commenced a gigantic system of forestalling the markets, of oppressing the people, of swindling poor depositors and the Treasury, and of controlling the political affairs of the country. All this they are doing, too, with the connivance and aid of the Secretary of the Treasury. There never was in the history of the world before anything so infamous, corrupt and dangerous. It is time a remedy were found for the monstrous evil; and if nothing else should call Congress together before December, this should. The act establishing the national banks should be repealed without delay. It is an immense ulcer on the body politic, and, if not speedily removed, will endanger all the best interests and the very life of the country.

The President and Reconstruction—The Perils of Interference.

From the Times.

Everybody sees that, if the President acts upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, and removes Sheridan, Pope, and Sickles, reversing their action, and reinstating the civil officers whom they have displaced, we shall have a renewal, in its most violent form, of the radical excitement of a year ago. The tone of the extreme radical press indicates this. Nothing would suit their purpose better. A little judicious manipulation on their part, under such circumstances, would easily create new riots and mobs in Southern cities. The active interference of the military would be invoked. Popular passion would be aroused afresh throughout the North, and the country would be plunged at once into new commotions and disturbances, fatal to the public peace and to all hopes of speedy reconstruction.

Is this desirable? What section or what interest has anything to gain by it? Its first result will be to prolong the exclusion of the South from Congress, and to exclude them utterly from taking part in the next Presidential election. The Rebel Interest in the South may, and doubtless will, hail such action, if the President shall take it, as a special interposition on their behalf. It may delay measures which they resist—but it will only be to introduce others more severe, and render their success doubly certain. Why should the President lend himself to schemes which aim only at prolonging strife and postponing the day when the Union shall be again fully restored?

The Attorney-General has argued the case with very great ability, but he has argued it like a lawyer, and as if none but legal points were involved in its decision. We confess that, in the main, we deem his argument conclusive. Upon legal grounds it will not be easy for any one to answer it. But it is not a question to be decided on legal grounds alone. Other considerations of still greater consequence are involved. The question is one of public policy, and it must be decided upon grounds of the public welfare. Mr. Stanbery says that the law must be construed strictly, and he therefore restrains within the narrowest possible limits the powers which it confers. But it must also be construed with reference to the will and purpo of those who made it.

The motive and intent of Congress in passing the law enter largely into its construction even in a court of law, and still more largely in deciding how it shall be carried out; and the President knows perfectly well that it was not the intent of Congress, in passing this law, to restrict within narrow limits the power and jurisdiction of the military commanders whom it created, and to enlarge the authority of the local civil authorities at their expense. Its motive and purpose were exactly opposite—openly, avowedly, notoriously so. The only reason for passing the law at all was to restrain and restrict the power of the local authorities, the State Governors, Legislatures, and Judges. They were believed to be in "Rebel" hands, and the object of the law was to weaken and reduce their power to the lowest point. This must be taken into consideration when the execution of the law is in question.

If the military *régime* were to be perpetual in the South—if we were laying now the foundations of permanent rule there—the case would be different. We might then justly and wisely be technical and obstinate in contending for the largest exercise of local liberty. But it is not so. The existing rule is temporary, provisional, merely a stepping-stone to the reestablishment of civil authority by the people themselves. It is merely a gateway through which the South is to reenter the Union—a bridge over which they cross into the resumption of their constitutional rights and the renewal of their authority over their own affairs. Why wrangle over temporary troubles, to the delay and possible defeat of the great end to be accomplished.

When the Military bill was on its passage in Congress, Mr. Stevens did not hesitate to say that he deplored its passage because the President would sign it, the South would take it and come back into Congress, with increased representation and the negro vote, and take part in the next Presidential election. Such a result would be disastrous to measures which he deemed essential to the public good. The President did not realize his fears by signing the bill; but he will now gratify his hopes if he obstructs its operation and delays the reconstruction for which it provides. The law is working well. The Southern people do not complain of the action of the military commanders. Sheridan's removal of Mayor Monroe and Judge Abell met the approval of all loyal men, and his displacement of Governor Wells was received with hearty applause by men of all parties throughout the State. The famous Order No. 10 issued by General Sickles was approved by Governor Orr and all the leading men of every class in the State, and has wrought out none but good results.

In our judgment the President will commit a very grave mistake if he interrupts this steady and acceptable operation of the law. Practically, he will neither aid nor please any considerable portion of the Southern people, while he will arouse very sharp hostility everywhere else, and play directly into the hands of those who seek pretexts for fresh commotion, and for putting still further off the restoration of peace and union to the country.

Revolution.

From the Tribune.

We seem to be on the verge of an industrial revolution. Everywhere is the coöperative movement discussed, and the hopes held out to the laborer are almost electrifying. Two things are favorable, and will be noted by those who have seen many hopeful schemes perish. One is, there are no attacks on the social system, and the family relation is as firm as the ancient rocks. The other is the conviction that no coöperation is possible if members are idle, intemperate, or even immoral. In self-protection, and in common prudence, only the best materials will be selected. Thus does coöperation arise to the dignity of a moral reform and even of a religious movement. Besides this, there are startling results in a quarter quite unexpected. The proprietors of heavy manufacturing establishments are aroused. Anticipating that labor may become still more uncertain, some of the heaviest firms are proposing consolidation, that they may have all the advantage which abundant capital can bestow. They know what it has done. Some, already, have consolidated.

Another important movement is about to take place in this city. Sufficient capital has been raised to start a coöperative importing and jobbing dry goods house, and it only remains to complete the details of the organization. The outlines of the plan are to employ experienced managers, and salesmen fitted for the place, who now are in our large establishments, but who have no prospect of rising, not because they have not qualifications, but because there are no vacancies. There are said to be salesmen in large houses in this city who, having a percentage on their sales, make $20,000 a year. Some few are making even more. The location of the new house will not be in a marble building, but where rent is moderate. Silk sold in Centre street will be as valuable in Michigan as if bought in Broadway. By such economies it is expected that at least $100,000 a year can be saved, and this sum will enable the projectors to sell goods cheap. Country merchants will be expected to become stockholders, or, if they do not, it is in the scheme that they will be such, in part, for they are to draw dividends according to the amount of their purchases. Meanwhile, capital has a share, and the clerks and managers another share. It is thought that if the concern is wisely managed, the final result will be that all other establishments in time will be forced into the measure. Then hosts of middle men, commercial travellers, and high-salaried clerks will be displaced.

One might think this enterprise unconnected with the interest of the laborer. Not so. First, the laborer will be able to buy cheaper goods. Then the house will be immediately connected with the manufacturer. All that is needed to complete the circle is that the manufacturing establishment should be conducted by coöperatives.

The Action of the President.

From the Tribune.

The President and his Cabinet on Monday decided that the opinion of the Attorney-General necessitates the revoking of those acts of the district commanders which it declared to be illegal. Mr. Stanbery himself pointed out that such action would necessarily follow the approval of his argument. "There is," he said, "an executive duty to be performed here which cannot safely be avoided or delayed," and, in support of this conclusion, he quoted recent decisions of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate argument. It is evident that the Presidential interpretation of the Reconstruction law is not intended to be merely a theory; it is to be carried out. As rapidly as possible our soldiers in the Rebel States are to be converted into uniformed policemen, powerless to repress disloyalty or punish crime, except when they take the shape of murder and massacre. All that Sheridan and Sickles and Pope have done to protect loyal men, and to prevent the States from falling altogether into Rebel control, is to be undone by peremptory order. All that the people did through their Congress is to be undone by one man. The law is to be nullified. We are constrained to believe that this is the President's intention, and that he means that his lightning and Mr. Stanbery's thunder shall fall together. Already the Rebels in New Orleans are rejoicing in the faith that Monroe and Abell are to be reinstated in the offices they abused. If this is not the President's intention, the opinion of his officer is waste paper, and the Cabinet meeting on Monday an idle threat. But there is a thunderbolt behind that Mr. Johnson wields, and if, indeed, this issue is to be forced upon the country, it will be promptly met. General Schenck, it is said, has already summoned the members of Congress to Washington, and, our despatches say, of the fourteen Senators who have accompanied Senator Wade on his Western excursion, there is not one who has not decided that a July session is necessary.

Republican Perfidy.

From the World.

Congress should assemble in July and address itself again to Reconstruction. We must make this bill so plain than even Stanbery may understand it, and so comprehensive that the President cannot escape its execution.—*Tribune.*

The cloven hoof is at last completely bared. The purpose of the radicals to prevent the people of the Southern States from participating in the next Presidential election because they are not certain of radical majorities there, even with the negro vote, is now as good as avowed. It could not be made more manifest to any keen observer of our current politics, not even by proclamation. During the last fortnight there has been a steady preparation of the public mind for the event which is now demanded openly by the Republican journals—a session of Congress on the 4th of July, to alter the Reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and adapt them better to the accomplishment of their alternative purposes—the protracted exclusion of the Southern States, or the constraining them to organize "decisive and trustworthy Republican majorities."

In one aspect this was not the worst that might have been expected. We had feared that the radicals would agree to have no July session, but on the assembling of Congress next December would find or feign some excuse to reject the Southern Constitutions, and thus throw their admission over till the session of December, 1868, after the Presidential election. It was for this reason that we have so persistently demanded the radicals to make now any objections they have to make to the process of reorganization as at present going on. To permit it to go on when it was not to be accepted at last, would have been to deliberately and publicly fool the Southern people and to heap contumely upon injustice. This policy was too brazen-faced to succeed. The country, which longs for reunion, whatever politicians may desire and plot, could not have been blinded to the open and outrageous injustice of such a proceeding.

The radicals have therefore determined to call a July session, and to make an excuse for revising and altering the "terms of Reconstruction," as they call them, out of the opinions of Attorney-General Stanbery, which they do and will allege "out the heart out of the Military bill."

The *Tribune*, *Herald*, and *Times* in chorus allege that the Military bill made absolute despots of the military commanders, that such was the intention of Congress, and that the provisional civil governments recognized in that bill exist by their authority and survive at their mercy. The *Tribune*, scouting the decision of Chief Justice Chase (its candidate for the Presidency till Mr. Greeley's ambitious hopes had been aroused), the decision in the Mississippi case, which imposes directly upon the President the entire responsibility for the conduct of those military commanders, his subordinates, has even denounced the President for discharging that responsibility according to his own sense of duty, and the Attorney-General for fulfilling his function as the legal adviser of the Executive, in enlightening that sense of duty—just as if, for uniformity's sake alone, some interpretation were not indispensable, and as if anybody but the Executive had the responsibility of interpretation and execution.

That those journals misrepresent the Military act is so conclusively proved in Mr. Stanbery's last opinion that not one of them will dare pretend to find in the act itself grounds for their theory of the powers and duties of the military commanders. That they falsify and belittle the duty of the President to exercise that law of Congress, is so conclusively shown in the decision of Chief Justice Chase, that not one of them will dare put that decision before its readers. But in order to bolster up their avowals that it was the real intention of Congress, now obstructed by Mr. Johnson, to wipe out all the State Governments and set up a parcel of military autocrats in their place, supreme over everything but the lives of their subjects, they are quoting the language of President Johnson's veto in contrast with the language of Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion.

It is not incumbent upon the *World* to reconcile the two. The day that the veto of the Supplementary act was published, we pointed out that President Johnson had overstrained his interpretation of it. Sympathizing heartily with his denunciation of its manifold enormities and usurpations, we objected that, in selecting the grounds of his veto, he had, by excess of zeal, given to the radicals a warrant for severe interpretation of the act, which would infallibly be used against him. But if the President, sustaining and justifying with ardor a veto, cannot be pardoned for having occupied a different view-point from that which he occupies in fulfilling his sworn duty to execute the laws of the United States—neither can Congress, which rejected the President's interpretation of its act by overriding his veto of it, be justified in discarding its own language in the enactment and assuming the hostile interpretation.

The radicals are not a whit more consistent than the President, of whose inconsistency they are attempting to take advantage. The Attorney-General has interpreted the Military acts in accordance with the established and reasonable principles of legal interpretation. He has not strained nor quibbled. Mr. Evarts, Mr. O'Conor, or any Republican or Democratic lawyer of the first rank, would interpret the act precisely as Mr. Stanbery has done. They could do no otherwise, and interpret law according to the principles and practice of the law. And it is to be said, moreover, that the second opinion of Mr. Stanbery, in those matters left over to subsequent consideration, rather stiffens than relaxes the law.

The President being constrained by his duty to see all laws faithfully executed, and by his ultimate responsibility, as defined very lately in the decision of the Supreme Court, for the acts of all the military commanders, could not refuse to interpret the law; could not refuse to be enlightened by the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the law; could not refuse to apply the established rules of legal interpretation to the construing of the law; could not hesitate to enforce a uniform interpretation and execution of the law—the first essential of even such justice as the law itself permits, and certainly a condition of successful reconstruction under the law.

Therefore the pretense of a necessity having been created by the President, or by the Attorney-General, for contrary and corrective action on the part of Congress at a July session, is wholly a pretense and sham. With shameless and perfect perfidy the Republican party proceeds in its purpose to secure the perpetuation of its own power, even at the expense of prolonged disunion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 208 SEVENTH street until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY street, New York. 4 5fmw

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 wz

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

HECKLESS & EVERETT, 1 21 6m No. 803 GREEN Street.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY

HOLLAND & HIBBS, 6 16 1m NO. 1031 BROWN STREET.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 19 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES.
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 15

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 1mwfm

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12 wm3t

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3ms NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 50c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BOARD OF TRADE.—The stated monthly meeting for June was held on Monday evening, Frederick Fraley, Esq., Vice-President of the Board, in the chair.

Communications were received and read from the Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee, identical in sentiment, respecting the general adoption of their system of selling cereals by the hundred pounds, without reduction to bushels, and embodying their sentiments in resolutions.

That they are of the same opinion in regard to the merits of the cental system as when they passed resolutions to adopt the same, and that they will heartily co-operate with the New York and all other Boards, when the time arrives that it can be successfully carried into operation.

That they approve of the calling of a convention, composed of all the Boards of Trade of the States interested, and would suggest that the same be held in the city of Cleveland, on Tuesday, July 16, 1867, the delegations to consist of one representative for every fifty resident members of each Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, as shown at its last annual meeting, and that such delegates be authorized to act for the associations they represent in regard to the cental system.

And further, that they recommend to the consideration of this convention the propriety of organizing an association, to be known as the National Commercial Congress, which shall hold its sessions once a year, composed of delegates from all the Boards of Trade in the United States. This body, representing all the diversified interests of the country, composed of members of large experience and well acquainted with the commercial wants of the different sections of the country, will be fully competent to present the necessities of the trade, and to organize such plans and institute such measures as shall greatly promote the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to all the Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other popular associations.

On motion of Mr. Burk, the President of this Board was authorized to name delegates to such convention whenever called, and on motion of Mr. Sparhawk the Secretary was directed to inform the Board above named that this Board approve of the plan of holding such a convention, and recommend that it be held in some prominent Western city.

A communication from the Commissioner of Railroads of Ohio, George B. Wright, was referred to the Committee on Internal Transportation.

Committee of the Month—William C. Kent, Thomas G. Ashmead, Charles Wheeler.

The Board then adjourned to the third Monday in September, unless sooner called together by the President in special meeting.

THE NATIONAL GRAND DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE—THEIR RECEPTION LAST EVENING.—The reception of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America took place last evening, at the Academy of Music. The members of the National Division and of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania occupied the stage, and were in full regalia. On account of the storm, few assembled to witness the exercises, though some three thousand five hundred tickets were sold. After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Brooks, the Grand Patriarch of Pennsylvania, Rev. Wesley C. Best, made the reception speech, as follows:—

In the name of the Grand Division of this Commonwealth, it is with great pleasure I extend to the Grand and National Divisions of North America a hearty and fraternal welcome. We welcome you as the leaders in the greatest moral reform of the age. We welcome you as the champions of the right; we welcome you as the benefactors of your race. We welcome you from the North, East, West, and the South, and, not last nor least, from her Majesty's dominions.

We see the two emblems above us, united emblems of the two greatest nations on the earth, ready to war upon a common foe; and the annals of the past age will never be complete until your deeds shall be chronicled on the pages of history.

This great work is the great demand of the age. Our temperance canopy is becoming spangled with the stars of hope. Maine has led the van in this strife, and now the Keystone State is ripe for a Maine law. The bold champions of King Alcohol have challenged us at the ballot-box; threatened to rule us; shall we refuse to meet the combat? In the name of the Brotherhood, members of the National Division, and in behalf of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, I accept the challenge. (Applause.) Let us move forward, and with God's blessing, victory will crown our efforts. (Applause.) In the old Bay State, in spite of ex-Governors and others, the great Liquor law will be sustained. The speaker closed with again welcoming the delegate of the Grand National Division of North America.

Mr. J. N. Sterns, Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the National Division of the United States, responded on behalf of the same, followed by Brevet Major-General E. M. Gregory, of Maryland; Messrs. O. D. Wetmore, Province of New Brunswick; Edward Carswell, of Canada West; and S. F. Carey, Esq., of Ohio.

There were some thirty-four or thirty-five divisions of the Order represented, and all are on their way to attend the Annual Convention, at Wilmington, Del., commencing to-day. Yesterday was spent in visiting Independence Hall, and other places of interest in the city.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—The delegates to the International Christian Convention, from Baltimore, Washington, Petersburg, and other Southern cities, were welcomed by a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association at the depot, West Philadelphia, on their arrival there on Wednesday. An address of welcome was made by Peter B. Simons, President of the Association. After partaking of a repast, Mr. George H. Stuart made an address, in which he bid the delegates welcome to the Northern cities. He was responded to by Mr. Holiday, of Washington, D. C., after which the guests united with the Committee of Welcome in singing the hymn, "The Beautiful River." Major Gregory, of Petersburg, then made some remarks, when the party took the cars and proceeded on their journey.

THE PARK COMMISSION.—The Executive Committee of the Park Commission have been directed to prepare an ordinance, to be submitted to Councils, to take possession of all that piece of land on the east bank of the river Schuylkill, between the Spring Garden Water Works and the Columbia Bridge, and between the Reading Railroad and the river Schuylkill, to be set apart for public use as part of Fairmount Park, as directed by the sixth section of the act of Assembly creating the Park Commission.

ON A STRIKE.—The carpet manufacturers on Saturday night resolved to reduce the wages of the weavers at the rate of three cents per yard on all grades. In consequence of this the weavers held a meeting on Monday night, at which some two hundred men, representing twenty shops, were present, who resolved to abstain from work until the former prices are given. The present rates are 16 cents per yard for plain and 17 cents for shaded carpets.

THE GRAND TEMPLE of H. and T. of the State of Pennsylvania commenced its annual session yesterday morning, at No. 503 Chesnut street, the G. W. T., G. E. Harron, presiding. About eighty delegates from various parts of the State were present. The session yesterday was occupied principally in the admission of new members and receiving the reports of committees.

CHANGES IN THE SURFACE OF THE MOON.—M. Flammarion has sent to the French Academy of Sciences a paper on the crater of Linnæus in the moon. This crater appears lately to have undergone great changes. Instead of the appearance which the lunar craters usually present, there is nothing left but a sort of whitish cloud attached to the top. M. Flammarion is of opinion that the crater has disappeared by sinking, or that the neighboring plain has risen to its level. M. Chacornac, in a paper on the same subject, appears to entertain a similar opinion.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow (Thursday) evening the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church will occur. The great feature of the occasion will be the delivery of addresses by Rev. M. G. Clarke, Drs. W. T. Brantley and D. C. Eddy, formerly pastors of the Church. Some pleasant choruses by the children, vocal music by Mrs. Schimpf and Miss. Blackburne, and instrumental music by the Satterlee Band, will be added. Altogether the entertainment must prove exceedingly pleasant and attractive.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Little Boy Blue*, with Mr. G. L. Fox as "Clown," can only be presented this and to-morrow evenings. It is preceded by an excellent comedietta.

On Friday night Mr. G. L. Fox presents a great bill for his benefit. He will sustain four characters in three of his best pieces.

On Saturday afternoon the usual matinee will be given.

Next Monday *Jack and Gill*, the favorite pantomime, is to be revived.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson can only present *Rip Van Winkle* twice more, so that those who have not witnessed this great art creation should do so at once. On Friday night Mr. Jefferson takes a benefit, when he will appear in two favorite characters.

The great Shakespearian spectacle, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wood and Brower, the great Ethiopian comedians, are doing splendidly here, and the Demon Dance is retained by special request. The friends of the charming Miss Alice Seidler should not forget that her benefit occurs on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when she will be assisted by Frank Brower, Frank Wood, Miss Maggie Wesner, Mad'lle La Rosa, and other favorites.

AT CARNCROSS & DIXEYS they have revived the laughable burlesque of *Italian Airs at the Academy*. The Siamese Twins and Black Cupids also appear each evening.

BIERSTADT'S great painting, *The Domes of the Yo-Semite*, is still on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts.

THE WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION give a performance this evening at their new hall, Fifth and Gaskill streets, in aid of the building fund. *Lucretia Borgia* and *Robert Macaire* will be presented.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....4·28 MOON RISES.....9·09
SUN SETS.....7·33 HIGH WATER.....2·06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Victorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Pereire	Havre	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	June 19
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 19
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 20
C of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Cella	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
C. of York	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
C of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	June 20
Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 22
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	June 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Rattler, Estanza, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Mariana IV, Santos, Lisbon, Jose de Besaa Guimarains.
Brig E. Leeds, Whitmore, Bath, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, Edgartown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, Dorchester Pt, do.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, Mystic, do.
Schr L. Biew (new), Buckalew, Warren, do.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, Portland, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Norwalk, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr James Diverty, Fisher, Providence, do.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, Casner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Alvarado, Whitney, Newburyport, do.
Schr G. W. Glover, Holbrook, Fall River, do.
Schr Rainbow, Alexander, Portland, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. Lockwood, Lolles, New London, do.
Schr Geo. Edwards, Weeks, Fall River, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, Cambridgeport, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Black Diamond, Jones, Greenport, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Louisa Francis, Kilburn, New Haven, do.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mount Vernon, Kerst, New York, Tyler & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 65 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to W. Cummings & Son.
Brem. barquentine Japan, Kefersten, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Dan. brig Ingulnaeren, Jansen, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Tubal Cain, Loring, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr M. Williamson, Lake, from New York.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hudson, Potter, hence, at Acapulco 29th ult.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Liverpool, at Boston 17th inst.
Barque Brabo, Vanderhayden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Great Yarmouth Roads 4th inst.
Barque Alex. McNeill, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 31st ult.
Barque Frank Lovitt, Jacques, hence, at Havre 5th instant.
Brig Anna, Bruns, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst.
Brigs Lena, Thurlow, and Mechanic, Merriman, hence, at Portland 16th inst.
Schr Camilla, Huribut, hence, at Eastport 8th inst.
Schr Thos. Potter, Handy, hence, at Wareham 16th instant.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, hence, at Nantucket 10th instant.
Schr John Compton, Childs, hence, at Dighton 15th instant.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 6th inst.
Schrs Fourth of July, Shaw; Hannibal, Cox; N. R. Hagan, Bunker; and D. Babcock, Colcord, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 15th inst.
Schrs A. M. Edwards, Hinson, and R. S. Dean, Cook, hence, at Providence 17th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.
Schrs A. Edwards, Somers; J. M. Flanagan, Shaw; and T. Clyde, Scull, hence, at Salem 16th inst.
Schrs J. R. Johnson, Smith, and J. Stockham, Risley, hence, at Marblehead 16th inst.
Schr Eclipse, Stout, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 15th inst.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, and C. C. Pettingill, Allen, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Convoy, French, hence for Bath, at Edgartown 14th inst.
Schrs Admiral, Steelman; H. P. Simmons, Corson; E. B. Wheaton, Little; and Wm. F. Cushing, Cook, hence, at Salem 15th inst.
Schrs Ocean Traveller, Adams, and Boston, Smith, hence, at Beverly 15th inst.—the latter for Danvers.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Alexandria 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information is given that a first order Fresnel lens has been substituted at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse for the third order lens placed there temporarily after the injury done it during the war.

The change was made on the 21st ult., and the light should now be seen in clear weather a distance of twenty miles.

There is no alteration whatever in the character of the light, with the exception of its increased power, enabling it to be seen at a greater distance.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS, POSITIVELY, OF LITTLE BOY BLUE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY
Last Nights of the Pantomime of
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
BY G. L. FOX and COMPANY.
Preceded each evening by a favorite Comedietta by the Dramatic Company.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
An entire Change of Bill.
A GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E Cor. NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Begins at 8.
Third Week of the Engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Rip Van Winkle.....Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Gretchen.....Miss SUSAN DENIN
In active preparation,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE,
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS.
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 5t

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
6 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1.	Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22.	Colored Paints, Dryers, etc.
No. 2.	Pig Iron.	No. 23.	Stationery.
No. 3.	Boiler Felting.	No. 24.	Firewood.
No. 4.	Gum Packing, Rubber Hose.	No. 25.	Hick'y and Ash Pl'k and Butts.
No. 5.	Sperm Oil, [etc.	No. 26.	White Pine.
No. 6.	Linseed Oil, Turpentine, etc.	No. 27.	Black Walnut, Cherry, etc.
No. 8.	Leather Belting, Hose, etc.	No. 28.	Mahogany and White Holly.
No. 9.	Tallow and Soap	No. 29.	Lanterns, etc.
No. 10.	Engin'rs' Stores	No. 30.	Lignumvitæ.
No. 11.	Engin'rs' Tools.	No. 31.	Hyd'ulic J'cks. etc.
No. 12.	Engineers' Instruments,	No. 32.	Sour Flour, Crucibles, etc.
No. 13.	Machinery.		
No. 14.	Wgt. Iron Pipe, Valves, etc.	No. 33.	Patented Articles.
No. 15.	Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 34.	Cot'n and Hmp Packing, etc.
No. 16.	Steel.	No. 35.	Anthrac. Coal.
No. 17.	Iron Nails, Bit's, Nuts, etc.	No. 36.	Bitum's Coal.
		No. 37.	Sand, Lime, etc.
No. 18.	Copper.	No. 38.	Brick.
No. 19.	Tin, Lead, Zinc, etc.	No. 39.	Files.
		No. 40.	Charcoal.
No. 20.	White Lead.	No. 41.	Iron Tubes.
No. 21.	Zinc Paint.	No. 42.	Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40. 6 12 w4t

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 2m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 18 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 frp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop, City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.
THE JAR!
The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap
CARLISLE JAR.
THE REPEATING LIGHT.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to
JOSEPH B. NEVINS,
No. 207 MARKET Street,
MARY PRICE,
No. 1526 FRANKLIN Street,
Or to her Attorney, CHARLES H. MASSON,
6 19w6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

SURVEY NOTICE.—
All persons interested in the plan of
PARK AVENUE,
sixty feet in width, the west line thereof to be at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet from the east line of Broad street, and to extend northward parallel with said Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Hunting Park (Nicetown lane), are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of James Miller, Surveyor and Regulator of the Twelfth Survey District, No. 4040 Market street.
JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 111.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—
All persons interested in Plan No. 215, bounded as follows:—
Northeast by Germantown avenue,
Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
Southeast by Allen's Lane,
Northwest by Mermaid avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
SATURDAY June 22, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, main building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 115.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—
All persons interested in the plan No. 214, Eleventh Section of the Twenty-second Ward, bounded
North by Allen's lane,
South by Carpenter street,
East by Germantown avenue,
West by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 113.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—
All persons interested in the plan of the Twelfth Section of the Survey and Regulation of the TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 117.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—
All persons interested in the plan No. 46, Change of the Line of
BALTIMORE AVENUE,
from Forty-fourth to Fifty-fourth street, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of James Miller, Surveyor and Regulator of the Twelfth Survey District, No. 4040 Market street.
JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 111.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—
All persons interested in the plan of
PARK AVENUE,
sixty feet in width, the west line thereof to be at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet from the east line of Broad street, and to extend northward parallel with said Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Hunting Park (Nicetown lane), are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of James Miller, Surveyor and Regulator of the Twelfth Survey District, No. 4040 Market street.
JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 111.) 6 13 17 19 3t

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AND
Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,
THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.
Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to en

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

The Latest Phase of Executive Usurpation.

WHATEVER may be the result of the new agitation which is being sprung upon the country in connection with the subject of reconstruction, it will be justly chargeable to President Johnson. If we are to have a session of Congress in July, he is the cause of it. If new legislation shall be found necessary, he is at the bottom of it. If distrust and anxiety shall displace confidence and hope in the public mind, he is responsible for it. If business shall thereby be stagnated, he must be charged with it. If the great work of reconstruction shall itself be delayed and put back, so that the late Rebel States shall take no part in the Presidential election of 1868, he must bear the odium of it.

The Reconstruction law passed by Congress was a fair settlement of the whole question. The people were satisfied with it. The country looked upon it as a finality. The South was disposed to accept it. The work of restoration was proceeding apace under it. No complaint, except from the merest handful of factionists, was made against it. Quiet, confidence, and hope for the future were taking possession of the public mind. At this juncture President Johnson steps in and nullifies the law. He puts a construction upon it which deprives it of all power and vitality. It is an insult to the intelligence of the country to pretend that this is anything else but a mere dodge to nullify the law. He flatly contradicts his own recorded interpretation of the law. He contradicts what everybody knows was the purpose of the law. There is no chance to dodge on this question. The object of the law was notorious, and acknowledged by all parties. The pretense of putting a new construction on it is a mere pretense, and the people so regard it.

The true state of the case is that Mr. Johnson has made up his mind to *nullify the law*. He means that the work of reconstruction according to the popular will, as expressed by Congress, shall cease. He refuses to execute the law. That is the long and short of the matter.

What is the remedy for this state of things? Shall new laws be passed? What law could be more explicit than the present one? Read the President's veto messages, and see how clearly he saw and understood its provisions then. Can any law be passed which a tricky lawyer like Stanbery could not construe to suit his chief? The fault lies not with the present law, but with the President's disposition to enforce it. Congress may pass laws, but it cannot execute them. That is the work of the President, and if he refuses to do it, no heaping of legislation upon the statute-books will help the matter in the least. We come, then, to a dead-lock, which must be removed, or the Government cannot go on. This is the aspect of the affair which now looms up before us. It is useless to pass laws, to be *construed* away by the Attorney-General.

The country may as well look this matter fully in the face. It has been trifled with by an arrogant Executive, who desires to make his own will law, long enough. It is high time that this functionary was taught that he is the servant and not the master of the people. Under a guise of mock humility and hypocritical devotion to the Constitution, he is constantly venturing upon exhibitions of contempt for the fundamental principles of the Government, and upon usurpations of power, such as have never been witnessed in this country. He has tried to usurp legislative functions ever since he came into the Presidential office, and he now proposes to deliberately nullify a solemn act of Congress, which by his oath he is bound to execute. We grant that this is audacious, but it is an *execrable* audacity, which should arouse the indignation of every man who values a free government, or would see it perpetuated.

That Attempt to Choke Inquiry.

FREDERICK A. VAN CLEVE still holds the position of Assistant City Solicitor, a position to which he is not in law entitled, and to which he was elected by a shameful subterfuge. The Common Council sent the case to the Committee on Law, a species of legislative cemetery in which uncomfortable motions are hastily interred. But in the present case we intend to have a resurrection of the motion, and let the public know the reason why. At a meeting held of that Committee, a report was agreed upon stating that Van Cleve was not legally entitled to his post. For this they deserve no credit. Any student, with the simplest knowledge of the principles of law, as laid down by Blackstone, could give such a decision. But although they agreed on a report, yet before it can be presented it must be signed by a majority of the members of the Committee. The Committee on Law consists of eleven members. Six signatures, therefore, are necessary. The responsibility rests with those who do not sign; and as we cannot tell who have not given their signatures, we publish the list of the Committee:—

SELECT COUNCIL.
Charles M. Wagner, Chairman,
Alexander S. Hodgson,
Charles D. Jones,
S. W. Cattell,
James Page.

COMMON COUNCIL.
John L. Shoemaker,
Alexander J. Harper,
William E. Littleton,
William Stokes,
R. M. Evans,
George J. Heizell.

We ask each one of these gentlemen personally, Have you signed the report; and if not, have you any reason, excuse, or desire to shield a member of a clique which prevents your doing so? Have you signed, Mr. Wagner? Have you, Mr. Hodgson? And you, Mr. Cattell? What is your reason, if any, for refusing, Mr. Harper, or Mr. Stokes, or Mr. Heizell, or Mr. Evans? We want to let the public know where the responsibility rests, and each gentleman who is not seeking to shield the guilty owes it to himself to let that fact be known.

This matter has been in the hands of the Committee for nearly three weeks. It is time that either they report or else be discharged. It is idle to let it rest with them any longer. If they desired to report they could have done so before, and if they don't want to, why let it rest buried? We hope some member will at the meeting to-morrow call for the report, and, if it is not forthcoming, that a motion to discharge the Committee will be made, and on that motion the yeas and nays will be called. We want to see each member make a record, so far as this question is concerned; and when the record is made, the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will be familiar with it.

How Philadelphia Appears Abroad.

YESTERDAY we commented freely on the action of Common Council in defeating the resolution extending the hospitalities of our city to the President of the United States. We frankly expressed our deliberate opinion as to how all right-thinking citizens would view such conduct, and felt shame for our city because of the appearance conveyed to strangers that all the ancient courtesies of Philadelphia had fled when she was incorporated. It appears that our fears were well grounded, and the papers in various parts of the country are already commenting on the vulgar rudeness of our Common Council. We see in several of the New York papers this morning frank expressions of opinion on the subject, and without distinction of party, all condemn it as a wanton and uncalled-for exhibition of boorishness, which is calculated to hurt no one but those who aided the success of the manœuvre.

In all our exchanges we find but one opinion, and that is unqualified condemnation. There is one mistake, however, which they all make, and which it would be unjust not to rectify. They all say that the Common Council passed the resolution, and that the Select Branch defeated it. All of our readers know that the reverse is the case. It was passed by the Upper Chamber with but three votes in opposition, while it was defeated in the Lower Branch by a number of members refusing to answer to their names. The New York *Tribune*, whose strong hostility to the President is well known, states editorially:—

"A resolution to extend a welcome to the President, when he passes through Philadelphia on his way to Boston, was defeated in the Select Council of the former city on Monday. This is a senseless act of discourtesy to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and can only do mischief. Philadelphia owes it to herself to reconsider this hasty action."

In that opinion we most heartily join, and feel confident that at the regular meeting to-morrow the disgraceful action of Monday will be reconsidered. The New York *Times* also expresses the views of all gentlemen who have given the subject a thought. It deals without gloves with the conduct of the absentees, and exposes their folly and rudeness in an article on "Philadelphia Manners:"—

"When the Common Council of Philadelphia passed a resolution the other day tendering the civilities of the city to the President, there were some persons, here as well as elsewhere, rash enough to conclude that the municipal authorities were gradually outgrowing their village habits. The boorish way in which they had formerly treated the President made them, one might have thought, sufficiently ridiculous for at least a twelvemonth to come. And so, apparently, thought a majority of the Common Council. There is, however, a second municipal chamber in Philadelphia. And on Monday the Selectmen of that body, as they are called, were convened in order to take action on the resolution of Common Council. A warm debate ensued; and the resolution was practically rejected, by the opposition retiring and leaving the chamber without a quorum.

"It is one of the advantages of free institutions that no one in Pennsylvania, or any other Commonwealth, from a Governor down to a Selectman, can be prevented from making an ass of himself if he chooses to do so. It is an inalienable right. The Masonic Fraternity of Boston asked the President as a brother of the craft to join them in a public ceremonial. The President accepted the invitation, probably without thinking and without caring whether his journey should take him within the bailiwick of the Philadelphia Selectmen or not. We dare say, after his experience of their boorish incivility on a former occasion, he would have been content to have it so arranged that he should avoid the City of Brotherly Love altogether. Its attractions are not so overpowering in hot, foggy weather like the present, that either a President or any other non-resident need include it, at all hazards, in a midsummer tour. There are very many who would, any day, prefer a trip by sea direct from the Potomac river to Boston harbor, even to being made the recipient of a string of resolutions from every Common Council between the two points.

"Boston holds political opinions quite as advanced as those of Philadelphia. But in the capital of Massachusetts it is not deemed necessary by the majority, in the maintenance of their constituency, to insult the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and along with him, on this occasion at least, the influential society whose guest he is. Boston, therefore, extends its hospitalities to the President, and has thus shown how much nearer to the stature of a metropolitan city it has grown than the more pretentious provincial town whose eccentricities make it so ridiculous."

While we are strongly inclined to feel indignant at the manner in which our city is spoken of, yet after a minute's thought we cannot deem the remarks of the *Times* unjustifiable. We see how we appear to ourselves by our actions, and to a stranger the conduct of Councils appears in a worse aspect. Common Council is supposed to represent the *people* of Philadelphia, and hence, we cannot be indignant at our being held accountable for its actions. The mistake is in supposing that the members of that body do in any sense whatever really represent the citizens. In reality, they do directly the reverse. They misrepresent them on every occasion. Yet we cannot be indignant at strangers who judge us by our legal powers. The fault rests with us in allowing such men to attain such positions.

IT IS NOT improbable that Maximilian has been two weeks in his grave. The advices from Mexico relative to his trial are conflicting. From one quarter we learn that the trial had been postponed till the 4th instant, while from others we have information that it was concluded on the night of the 3d instant, and the Emperor sentenced to be executed the following morning. It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, and in the interests of republicanism in Mexico and elsewhere, that the first report is the correct one, and that moderate counsels may prevail and the Emperor's life be spared.

THE city of Tampico, in Mexico, is said to have pronounced in favor of Santa Anna as Provisional President of the Republic. That Santa Anna has all the time been plotting for the instigation of a new rebellion admits of no doubt, but as the above pronunciamento has only reached this city by private hands, the news needs confirmation. Should it be true, we hope that the movement will be promptly and energetically suppressed.

THE Cabinet yesterday again considered the method of restraining the action of the Military Commanders. A general definition of their powers, or want of power, will probably be issued, with general instructions, and, we presume, special revocations of certain military orders.

THE Republican State Convention of Ohio will meet at Columbus to-day. B. D. Hayes is the leading candidate for nomination as Governor, but our despatches indicate that Mr. Cox may probably be chosen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3md4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL TAKE PLACE On THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867.

A programme has been arranged combining the following features:—
The entire School will occupy the platform, and will render the following pieces:—
Chorus......"The Children's Jubilee."
Chorus......"Blessed Bible."
Chant.....Antiphonal.
Quartette and Chorus....."Beautiful Land of Rest."
Chorus....."Polar Star."
Chorus....."Work, for the Night is Coming."
Chorus....."Love at Home."
Chorus....."Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping."
Chant....."Gloria in Excelsis."

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE have consented to sing the following pieces:—
Solo—"Angels ever Bright and Fair."
Miss G. Blackburne
Duett—"The Alpine Morning."
Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf
Solo—"L'Arditi Waltz".....Miss G. Blackburne
Solo—"The Sister of the Nightingales"...Mrs. Schimpf

"The Gamblers' Wife" (Solo).....by J. M. Evans
"Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah!" (Quartette).
By the Choir of Tabernacle Church
"Protect Us through the Coming Night" (Trio).
By the Choir of Tabernacle Church.

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. B. GRIFFITH, D. D.
The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D.D., of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will be present, and participate in the exercises.
The Choruses will be sustained by the entire School, accompanied by the celebrated
"SATTERLEE BAND,"
Theodore Herrman, Leader.

JOHN M. EVANS.....Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents, admitting to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony; Family Circle, 25 cents; may be procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 ARCH Street. 6 14

A PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THE
NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21,
To sustain the enactment of the Legislature
Closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday.

GENERAL CARY, of Ohio, JUDGE BREWSTER, Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, THOMAS POTTER, and other prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting.
Tickets, with reserved or unreserved seats, may be had gratuitously, at ASHMEAD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Monday, 9 o'clock.
By order of
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 6 17 4t4p

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION OF PENNSYLVANIA LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. OF O. F., TO ATLANTIC CITY, on MONDAY, July 8, 1867.—Tickets can be had from Janitor of Odd Fellows' Hall, N. Sixth street; Robert Maxwell, Tair teenth and Catherine streets; Joseph McFeeters, No. 1834 Market street; at the Drug Store, Thirteenth and Market streets; Hansel Brothers, Twentieth and Market streets; and at Vine Street wharf on the morning of the Excursion. Tickets, $1 50. Children, 75 cents.
JOSEPH SHIRLEY,
11 Chairman of the Committee.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN aid of the SUNDAY SCHOOL OF ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, On account of the inclemency of the weather, will be held in BROADWAY HALL, Southeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, June 19 and 20, afternoon and evening. Tickets, 15 cents. Season tickets, 25 cents. 11*

THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI OF THE PHILADELPHIA DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The Annual Sermon before the Association will be preached in ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH above Pine, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM HOBART HARE, Rector of the Church of the Ascension Philadelphia. The clergy and public are cordially invited.
WASHINGTON ERBEN,
11* Corresponding Secretary.

REV. E. E. HALE, OF BOSTON, will lecture at the UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Liberal Church is the National Church." 6 19 2t*

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—THE ANnual Commencement will be held at the College on THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 30 A. M. 6 17 3t*

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p1f

QUEEN VICTORIA.—THERE HAS BEEN added to the Exhibition of the EXQUISITE MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, presented by her Majesty to GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ., a large group of Portraits of the TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, Just completed. The whole will shortly be closed. EARLES' GALLERIES, 6 19 6t No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
REDUCTION.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PATRONS
That they have reduced the prices of all kinds of GOODS, and they make it a specialty to watch the market prices of all goods in which they deal, and are enabled publicly to assert that they are prepared to sell
ALL KINDS OF SILKS AND DRY GOODS
At the Lowest Market Rates,
AND IN THIS RESPECT
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
Purchasers, by comparing the list of prices elsewhere, can readily be satisfied of the truth of the above assertion. 5 30 3t 1 3 5 7

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
Plain Linen Duck, 20c., worth 25c.
Linen Drills, for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Striped Linen Drills, 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1.
Super Basket Linen Drills, $1 50, worth $2 50.
Table Linens, 50, 65, 75 and 85c.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50, 55, 65, 70, 80, 85, 90c., etc
Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
50 pieces Shirred Muslins, great bargains.
Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, and $1 15.
White Piques, 50 and 60c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Jaconets, etc.
Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, fine Brilliants, etc.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, etc.
Fine Dotted Swiss, from auction, 28c.
DOMESTICS.
Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom-Bleached Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Unbleached Sheeting, width, 20c.
Grey Flannel, for Bathing Dresses, 37½c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Bargains in Hosiery at reduced prices.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 55 and 60c.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
3000 Linen Fans, our own importation.
French Whalebone Corsets, $1 25.
Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Neckties, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
29t] ABOVE RACE.

REDUCTION IN LAWNS AND GRENADINES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OFFER FROM TO-DAY THEIR
LAWNS AND GRENADINES,
AND
LAWN AND GRENADINE ROBES,
AT REDUCED PRICES. [6 19 3t4p

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,
IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.
WHITE GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.
SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:
58 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piqués, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinette, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

BLACK AND WHITE
LACE POINTS AND ROTUNDAS.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.
IMITATION SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE AND BLACK LLAMA SHAWLS.
6 19 3t4p]
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 10, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

8-4 HEAVY BLACK
CANVASS MESH IRON BAREGE,
THE BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
THE ORDINARY QUALITIES DO.
BLACK HERNANI BAREGE,
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, 62½c.
BLACK SILK GRENADINES.
BLACK CRAPE HARETZ, ETC.
6 19 3t4p]
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

H. STEEL & SON
Opened This Morning
ONE CASE OF
ENGLISH CAMBRIC LAWNS,
FAST COLORS, 12½ CENTS.
DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK AND WHITE PLAID.
$1 25 SIDENE CLOTHS REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.
YARD-WIDE BUFF LINENS FOR DRESSES, 65 AND 75 CENTS.
YARD-WIDE SPANISH LINENS FOR DRESSES, 40 TO 62 CENTS. [1t
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2[wsmtirp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1 00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 62 and $1 75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1 50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2 to
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 6 1m

DRY GOODS.
1867!!!
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!
Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 32 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1 20, $1 57, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1 75, $2 25, $3, $3 50, and $4 50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3msp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

FIREWORKS.
Hadfield's Great Fireworks.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.
To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
GEORGE W. JENKINS, the Confectioner, at No. 1037 SPRING GARDEN Street, has now a large stock of Fireworks of every description, for sale at the lowest prices. 6 19 wsm1t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4 00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 mw3t4p

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.
INQUIRE OF CURES.
Joseph H. Pouncal, No. 2117 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 925 Market street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, No. 6 42 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap, No. 1330 Hewson st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 413 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventler, Rope Ferry road.
Mr. Alder, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Cordly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Poley, Phœnixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4000 others. Neuralgia, Gout.
Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m4p*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE PENN STREET HOMICIDE.

DEATH OF EDWARD C. BURTON AT THE HOSPITAL—TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—THE CASE STILL INVESTED WITH MYSTERY.

Yesterday afternoon we gave an account of the discovery of a workman in the cooper shop of Mr. Benjamin Kirby, No. 509 Penn street, below Lombard, who had been brutally beaten about the head and face by some unknown person. The shop fronts on both Penn and Larkin streets, the first story of the Penn street front being the second story of the Larkin street front. The only person at work in the shop yesterday morning was the wounded man, Edward C. Burton by name. The discovery, as already stated, was made about 11 o'clock in the morning, by some children who had entered the place to gather chips. Previous to this no one had been observed to enter or leave the place for some time, so that the assault must have been made early in the morning.

The wounded man, when discovered, was lying on the floor near Larkin street. At his side was a heavy tool composed of wood and iron, called by the coopers a "frow," and used for splitting staves. It was covered with blood, as was also a stave lying near, to which a small piece of flesh and a few hairs likewise adhered. This would seem to indicate that at least two persons were engaged in the murderous assault. Near the body stood a bucket of water, to which the guilty person or persons had evidently washed their hands, as the liquid was deeply tinged with blood.

As soon as the horrified children had made their discovery they gave the alarm, and the persons that came in answer removed the insensible, but still breathing man, to the Pennsylvania Hospital. An examination of his wounds was made at once by Dr. Norris, who found that the bone over the left eye was fractured, and the nose broken, while there were several severe cuts upon the head of the unfortunate man. Burton lingered until five o'clock in the afternoon, when life finally became extinct. From the moment of his discovery until his death he was insensible, and not a word could be obtained from him as to the perpetrators of the brutal deed. During the afternoon his wife visited the hospital, but his features had been so greatly disfigured by the blows inflicted, that she could not recognize him, and was about turning away, when her attention was attracted by a large silver ring which the deceased wore upon one of his fingers. By this the sorrowing woman recognized her husband.

The deceased resided in a neatly-furnished two-story brick house, at No. 114 Carpenter street. He was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and was about twenty-six years of age. During the war he served with credit for four years in the 11th Regiment of Ohio Veteran Volunteers. He was a fine-looking man, of stout build and great muscular power, and is represented as having been an excellent workman, of sober and industrious habits, respected by all his acquaintances. Some time since he meditated the carrying of some weapon upon his person, but his wife reasoned with him upon the subject, and he was induced to give up the idea. About seven months ago he was married, and since that time his wife, who is a mere girl in years and looks, says they had been living together almost like children, in perfect happiness. Previous to his marriage, Burton had been an active member of the Shiffler Hose, but at the request of his wife he resigned from the company and sold his equipments, although he was still in the habit of wearing a fireman's red shirt, with the number "32" upon the bosom.

The Coroner, having empanelled a jury in the case, visited the Hospital this morning, for the purpose of viewing the body, which will be turned over to the wife of the deceased for burial. Two persons have already been taken into custody, on suspicion of having been concerned in the affair. The inquest will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The first arrest made was that of Orlanto T. Samson, who was given a hearing late last evening, by Alderman Tittermary. A small boy by the name of Henry Johnson was the only witness then examined. He testified that about ten days ago he overheard a quarrel between Samson and a man who is supposed to have been the deceased.

The dispute took place on the river front, and during it Samson is said to have threatened to take the life of his opponent. The boy was not certain that the latter and the deceased were one and the same person, but the Alderman deemed the evidence sufficiently strong to justify him, not in committing the accused to answer at a further hearing, but in holding him in $5000 bail to appear at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon. If Mr. Samson had been the guilty party, he was thus given all the opportunity that he could desire to effect his escape; and if he had been guilty, no one can doubt but that he would have sacrificed his bail for the sake of saving his life. It is pretty certain, however, that Mr. Samson had nothing whatever to do with the affair, as it is said that he can show conclusively that he was engaged yesterday morning in unloading a vessel in the lower part of the city; so that no one will in this case result from the strange and unwarrantable proceeding of Alderman Tittermary.

A short time before 11 o'clock last evening, Patrick Quinn was also taken into custody, at Eleventh and Hamilton streets, by Officers Yoder and Carson, on suspicion of being the guilty person. He was conducted to the Union Street Station House, and there confined during the night. This morning the accused was given a hearing by Alderman Morrow, by whom he was committed to answer at a further hearing this afternoon.

Our reporter this morning had an interview with Mr. Kirby, the proprietor of the cooper shop in which Burton was employed. From Mr. Kirby we learn the following facts:—

Some time since he had a heavy contract for furnishing Lovering's Sugar Refinery with hogsheads and barrels, but lost it recently through his former foreman, Mr. James Young, who is now in business at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, offering to do the work at a lower rate. Mr. Kirby then found it necessary to discharge all his hands except two, Burton being one of those retained. It is rumored that considerable ill-feeling was manifested towards Burton by his fellow-workmen on this account. Among those discharged was Patrick Quinn, who had been employed as a dryman in the establishment.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Kirby left his office in the upper part of the building, and on going down stairs found Quinn present, in company with the deceased. Mr. Kirby shook hands with Quinn, and asked him if he would not walk up town with him. Burton, at this invitation, addressed Mr. Kirby, saying:—

"You wouldn't walk with an Irishman like him, would you, Ben?"

At this unflattering remark by the deceased, Quinn stepped forward, and said:—

"Oh, yes! I guess he would have no objection."

Mr. Kirby and Quinn then approached the door, and stood for awhile talking about the purchase of a horse. Mr. Kirby then departed, while Quinn remained at the shop, in a very merry mood, resulting, possibly, from his partial intoxication at the time.

Nothing further is now known of Quinn's proceedings until he was taken into custody last evening. After he had been secured in the Station House, Lieutenant Goldy asked him what time he left the cooper shop yesterday morning. To this question he replied, "12 o'clock." He was told that Burton was at the Hospital at that time, and he then said that he had left the shop about ten minutes after the departure of Mr. Kirby. He also acknowledged to the Lieutenant that he was drunk during the morning.

On examining the clothes of the prisoner this morning, it was found that the sleeves and bosom of his shirt, as well as other portions of his garments, were stained with blood! Detective Lamon, assisted by Lieutenant Goldy and his police, are busily engaged in working up the case, and it is quite probable that, before the hearing of Quinn takes place this afternoon, the crime will be fastened upon him. Quinn is an Irishman by birth, and has been but a short time in this country. He is about twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and resides at Eleventh and Hamilton streets, near where he was arrested last night.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—For some time the proprietors of the numerous warehouses on Front street, between Market and Arch, have missed numbers of bags, such as are used in packing dry goods, coffee, etc. By their wish an officer of the First District was put upon the watch. He soon discovered that the thefts were made by little boys, who were instigated to such criminal acts by two old men named Peter Armstrong and Robert Sanders, the one white and the other of a darker hue. Both the latter regularly employed these boys to engage in petty thieving for their profit, they receiving the stolen goods at their underground establishment on Third street, between Chesnut and Market. The boys were held as witnesses, while the old men were held in $600 bail each to answer at Court.

THIEVES ATTEMPT A ROBBERY—ARE FOILED, AND ARRESTED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon three young men, named Matthew Quigly alias John Daley alias John Hutzel, Daniel Henry alias Dan Taylor, and John Crawford, entered the saloon kept by Mrs. Sanford, at No. 1110 Girard avenue, and demanded drinks. Their wants in this direction being supplied, two went out with the ostensible purpose of leaving, but instead went around into the back yard, and with little labor gained an entrance into the kitchen by prying open the shutters of a window. All the time the third one was entertaining Mrs. Sanford with engaging conversation, but this ultimately flagged, and the lady keeper stepped back into the kitchen. What was her surprise to see the two whom she had supposed away from the house, trying to get upstairs. She screamed, and they left in "double quick." Now it so happened that Alderman Fitch, the well-known Police Magistrate of the Twelfth District, was passing by, and attracted by the scream, came in. Hearing the account from the excited lady, he rushed out of the house and into the street, where espying Officer Crock he hailed him, and both went after the thieves up Eleventh street in quick time, the dapper legs of the worthy Alderman keeping him considerably ahead. He arrested Quigly at Eleventh and Jefferson streets, officer Crock laid hold of John Crawford at the same place, while Sergeant Brodie seeing the crowd rushing by, also rushed out and seized Dan Henry at Warnock and Jefferson streets. Each of the parties were then arraigned before the magistrate, and held in $1000 bail each to answer at Court. Being in default of bail they were committed.

REUNION.—The pleasure of rejoicing after a certain difficult task has been accomplished will be felt this evening at the reunion meeting of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. During the early history of this church, which was founded about twenty years since, much perseverance and energy were called for from its first promoters. The patience necessary for this toilsome business was abundantly supplied by one of the first pastors of the church, Rev. Minor G. Clarke, to whose energy and untiring zeal the Society doubtless owed its incipient prosperity amid the discouragements and financial embarrassments of its early history. The work which was so well begun by Rev. M. G. Clarke, and followed up by his successors, Drs. Brantly and Eddy, has been brought to a completion during the past week, chiefly through the unwearied application and executive ability of the present beloved pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Rev. George A. Peltz. The entire indebtedness of the church has now been extinguished, and the members of the church and congregation meet this afternoon and evening to hold social and devotional reunion services with their former pastors, to celebrate the event. To-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, the Sunday Schools of this church will hold a grand musical celebration, at which Rev. G. A. Peltz will occupy the chair, and Rev. M. G. Clarke, and Drs. Eddy and Brantley will be present. Full particulars are given in our advertising columns.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.—The Board of Examiners for candidates for commissions in the United States Army, now sitting in New York, of which Colonel A. J. Slemmer (of Fort Pickens fame) is President, recently passed George B. Carse, Esq., of Philadelphia, as captain, and he has been assigned to the 45th United States Infantry. Captain Carse entered the army in 1861 as a private in the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, and served till the close of the war, when he had been appointed a captain in the 24th Veteran Reserve Corps, and complimented with the rank of brevet colonel. He has been for some time past on duty at Danville, Va., in charge of Freedmen's Bureau affairs, and will be continued there in his new position as captain in the 45th. He is a brave, intelligent, and energetic officer, and will prove an acquisition to the Regular army.

STEALING ROPE.—This morning Officers Cramer and Cave, of the Eighteenth District, learning of a suspicious transaction in which two young men, Michael Sharp and Daniel O'Neal, were engaged on Petty's Island, started for that place. Their suspicions were well founded, and they arrested the two offenders for a larceny of rope. It appears that a number of valuable rafts, worth $10,000, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Powell, were lying off Greenwich Point. These young men floated them up to the island with the tide, and there proceeded to divest them of all their tackling, valued at $100, which they hid in the cubby of an old canal boat, the top of which has just been visible for years past. The boat in their possession bore the stamp of "William Crouse, Poplar street wharf," and is supposed to have been stolen. Alderman Senix committed the two, in default of $1000 bail each, to answer at Court.

BEATING HIS WIFE WITH A MURDEROUS INTENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Frederick Neander, a Dutch resident of Rising Sun, and a lover of the ardent, came home in a sad state of mental and physical debility. His wife took what care she could of him, and he was left to sleep off the soporific influences engendered by too much drink. This done, he awoke in no enviable temperament, proceeded to beat his wife in a violent manner, and not content with with his hands alone could do, seized a large butcher knife and attempted to take her life. Alderman Thomas committed him in default of $1500 bail.

THE PEABODY PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA will remain on exhibition at Earles' Gallery, No. 816 Chesnut street, only a short time longer. Those who desire to see it must therefore improve the present opportunity. The interest of the exhibition has been further increased by the recent addition of several large and small photographs. These include a group of all the members of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, as well as portraits of General Grant, Admiral Farragut, George Peabody, Esq., Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, Charles Macalester, and others.

A PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—Mrs. John Drew and Mr. G. L. Fox have tendered an invitation to the pupils of that excellent institution, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to visit the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mr. G. L. Fox and his brother, Mr. C. K. Fox, appear in two pantomimes. Nothing in the way of amusements could be more acceptable to those unfortunates, and no sight could be more beautiful than to witness the pleasure of the guests on their witnessing pantomime as rendered by the brothers Fox.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Some time ago, one dark night, a burglary took place in the vicinity of Fitzwater and Seventh streets, whereby a lot of gold jewelry was lost. A certain noted person was thereafter missing from his daily walks in this city. Returning last night, he was arrested at Fourth and Shippen streets, and gives his name as Theodore Hoover. It is alleged that he committed the theft of a gold watch, chain, and money. Officer Lyons made the arrest, and Alderman Tittermary committed Hoover to answer.

A NEW PRESS CLUB.—We have received from Mr. James R. Young, the "Constitution and By-Laws of the Washington Correspondents' Club," organized last February; which association we are pleased to learn is in a thriving condition. The following Philadelphians are active members:—James R Young, U. H. Painter, and Joseph Macfarland. Honorary Members—John Russell Young, editor New York *Tribune*, Hon. John W. Forney, J. Robley Dunglison, and L. W. Wallace.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season to-morrow. Mr. George J. Bolton, the proprietor of the Columbia, is a native of Pennsylvania, and ranks among the most experienced hotel-keepers in the State. From the large number of rooms engaged, the season at the Columbia promises to be a most brilliant one. We understand that Hassler's Band has been engaged.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—On the 25th of this month will be sold, without reserve, by M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the large and very valuable marble front church building, east side of Seventh street, south of Arch, 90 feet front by 100 feet deep. Immediate possession. See full particulars in advertisement.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the sudden thunder-storm, the lightning struck and shattered the flag-pole on the house belonging to Captain Julius, on the corner of Broad and Lombard streets. Mrs. Julius was severely injured.

WALNUT, Gilt, and Rosewood Looking Glasses, plain, or handsomely ornamented with imperishable ornaments. Reimer & Co., manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

REMEMBER that Sickness at the Stomach, Pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are, one and all, promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of that famous preparation,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver Disease or Bilious Remittent Fever. No words can do justice to its

MARVELLOUS PROPERTIES.

It stands pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, and every year adds to its fame, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES seem to think that the triumph of their cause depends, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD is the primary cause of most *Skin Diseases*, although there are cases where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstruction of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of *Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, etc.* For all these affections Dr. Jayne's Alterative is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all Scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE justly celebrated remedy, advertised in another column, is one of the standard remedies that has stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century, while its popularity is being continually increased. Unlike quack medicines that run for a brief period and are forgotten, this one maintains its standing, while its curative powers are unsurpassed.

Fluid Extract of Buchu has for ages past been a standard remedy, and been used in the preparation of many valuable medicines. Physicians now almost universally prescribe Helmbold's preparation, on account of its purity and its excellent properties, which are not found in the common fluid extracts.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street, will sell at their store to-morrow (Thursday) morning, June 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to which they would call the special attention of the trade.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT RAIN.—While the heavens are flooding our streets with their purifying and cleansing element, we should feel grateful, as also for the *reign* of low prices for Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WARM WEATHER.	Gauze Shirts, only $1.50.
Warm Weather.	Gauze Shirts, only $1.00.
Warm Weather.	Linen Drawers, only $1.75.
Warm Weather.	Linen Drawers, only $1.75.

McINTIRE & BROTHER'S,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*

Linen, Alpaca, and Duck, ☞
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck, ☞
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck, ☞
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck, ☞

☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*

Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☞

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—Linen Dusters, Sacks, and Alpacas by the dozen, at low prices.

READER, before leaving town for the country or the sea-side watering places, do not fail to subscribe for *at least one share* of stock in the Washington Library Company. You will receive immediately a fine engraving, and when the distribution takes place, a present, the value of which will be decided fairly by lot. Even if there were no inducements held out beyond the picture, each participant receives more than the worth of his money, as an inferior print to that which is given to those who take five dollars' worth of stock is now sold *at retail* for eight dollars. Besides this, each stockholder will enjoy the consciousness that while he or she has lost nothing, they have given their aid to a fair, honest, and patriotic enterprise, which will build up an institute on the banks of the Delaware which will provide for the wants, both physical and intellectual, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. The shares are going off with great rapidity. Those who desire to participate should call promptly at the Principal Office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—BUDDY.—August 14, 1866 by Alexander Burgess, D. D., CHARLES H. ROBERTS to Miss MARY E. BUDDY, all of this city.

WARNER—HENDRICKSON.—On the 19th ultimo, by Rev. J. Vansant, Mr. JOHN H. WARNER, of Easton, Maryland, to Miss EMMA W. HENDRICKSON, of Swedesboro, N. J.

DIED.

SHREEVE.—On the 18th instant, ISAAC M. SHREEVE, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Bridge avenue and Hudson street, Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon.

WILSON.—On the 17th instant, ISABELLA, wife of William Wilson, and daughter of R. G. and E. B. Walton, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, rear of No. 412 Shippen street, on Thursday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TINNED MATTING AND CARPET TACKS, made from the best quality of tough Swedes' iron, and a variety of Tack Hammers, Tack Pullers, and Carpet-Stretchers, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PEA-SHELLING MACHINES DO THE WORK of half-a-dozen persons in the same time. For Farmers, Truck Gardeners, Hotels, Canning Factories, or Housekeepers, we have suitable sizes of them for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ON PICNICS, EXCURSIONS, OR TRIPS to watering places, take along a set of Quoits for recreation. We have various sizes of plain or galvanized iron, among them a light article for ladies.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 15 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 2 15

JONES, TEMPLE & Co.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTH-east corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p1f

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE,—ENTIRE Retail Stock to be CLOSED OUT AT COST, To engage in the wholesale business.
6 13 6t* No. 331 N. SECOND Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
OUR
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATOR
IS THE
BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
10¿

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER
ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,
Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at
N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES. AT
WILLIAM R. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET.
251 5 22 wfm1m] 251

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
6 [illegible] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Advices to 2 o'clock by Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 19—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-Twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad, 39½.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—2 P. M.—Beef has advanced 2s. 6d., and is now quoted at 132s. 6d. Pork has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 74s.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The steamer City of London, from New York on the 8th, arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The barque George Henry, Captain Conn, from Androssan, May 8, for Boston, has put into Fayal leaky.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Murder Trial—Another Prize Fight on the Tapis—The Storm, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The jury in the case of George Bennett, indicted for the murder of Harman Trumper, tried yesterday before Judge Bond, returned a verdict this morning of murder in the second degree.

It is now said that Collyer proposes to fight Aaron again for five thousand dollars a side. He is now at Old Point recuperating, and Aaron is in New York.

The heaviest thunder storm occurred here yesterday evening that we have had for many years. It rained in torrents for some hours.

The Union State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19.—The Union State Convention met to-day at 10:30 A. M. A very large and respectable assemblage. Temporary organization was effected, with Hon. R. C. Schenck as President, W. T. Perkins, of Hamilton, J. R. Breckenbroke, of Columbia, as Secretaries. Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Death of an Alleged Murderer.

NEW YORK, June 19.—W. T. Skidmore, whose trial has been progressing for some days in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, on the charge of shooting William B. Carr with an air gun, was this morning found dead in his cell.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour dull, and 10@25c. lower; 4500 barrels sold; State $7 30@10 50; Ohio, $10 25@12 25; Western, $7 30@11 50; Southern, $9 90@15. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firmer; sales of 90,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1 08@1 11 for new. Oats active; 60,000 bushels sold; Western, 78@80c. Rye dull at $1 25@1 30. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess $20 85. Lard dull at 11¾@12¾c. In barrels. Whisky dull.

Sailing Party Drowned at Newark, N. J.

At about noon yesterday a family party, consisting of Mr. Frederick Uimi, of No. 150 Elm street, his wife, and four children, and a gentleman acquaintance, engaged a sail-boat at Mr. Peter Bower's boat house at Newark, and sailed up the river towards Belleville on a pleasure excursion. When they arrived opposite the Cemetery, about a mile above the city, a flaw of wind struck the sail and capsized the boat. The men, unable to swim, Mrs. Uimi and two of her children, were drowned. The others saved themselves by clinging to the bottom of the capsized boat, and being seen from shore, were relieved by lads who rowed out to and towed them to shore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Prison cases were resumed in this court.

Maria Baxter was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

John McCalla was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

George H. Vandyke and John H. Smith were tried upon cross charges of assault and battery upon each other. Smith testified that he was attacked by Vandyke in the street without any cause, and was knocked down, kicked, and bruised up generally. Vandyke testified that he saw Smith in the street drunk, and approached him; Smith shook his fist in his face, and then he threw him to the pavement; he did not kick or strike Smith, but walked away leaving him upon the pavement. Verdict guilty as to Vandyke, not guilty as to Smith.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow—William B. Mann, District Attorney.—George Thomas was put upon trial upon a charge of arson. The state of facts as made out by the Commonwealth's witnesses was as follows—Mary Howard was, about a year ago, the mistress of the house No. 1340 Wood street, which was then a house of ill fame. One night this last spring a year ago, the defendant went to this house with a couple of companions, and the mistress refused him admission; he then cursed the mistress, and threatened to burn down the house. He went again to the house recently with a couple of companions.

He was received by the inmates, and he very soon retired to one of the upper rooms. About two hours after this he was heard, but not seen, to leave the house, and twenty minutes after his departure the room he had been in was discovered to be all ablaze. However before serious damage had been done, the fire was extinguished. Upon examination the Fire Marshal Blackburn the fire was pronounced to have been the work of an incendiary.

A witness for the defense testified that on that night another person than the defendant left the house that evening with a bigger with the inmates; and he was attempted to throw the suspicion from the defendant upon this person.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Helen Meinich was charged with an assault and battery upon Mary Hassan. Mary Hassan testified about a year ago she lived one week in service with Mrs. Meinich, but had not been paid. On the 4th of last month she called upon Mrs. Meinich and asked for the master of the house, in order that she might get her wages from him. Mrs. Meinich then called her a "drunken catfish," and knocked her down.

The defense alleged that the prosecution was by her noise, raising a disturbance in the house, and refused to go out when ordered to do so. The defendant without using unnecessary violence, put her out. Verdict not guilty.

Asa C. Adams was charged with the larceny of three bonnet frames and a band-box, valued at $3.75, belonging to Charles Arnold. The defendant was sitting in a room in which this bandbox had been left, and when he thought he was unobserved he picked it up and endeavored to make off with it. The landlord caught him, and asked him what he meant. He said he thought it belonged to him. Verdict not guilty.

Isaac Breidenbach was charged with receiving goods, knowing them to have been stolen. James Benner testified that his son and another boy had stolen from him several gold coins and some silver, together amounting to $183 00 and sold the greater portion of it to a tobacconist in Second street, above Girard avenue. But about the defendant he knew nothing positively.

John Ritter stated that Samuel Benner, the prosecutor's son, gave him some gold and silver, and told him to sell it. He took it to Breidenbach, and sold some of it to him. This latter witness, on cross-examination, stated that when he was first before the Alderman he did not take an oath, but he did say that he did not say he had sold money to the defendant, because Samuel Benner had told him not to; but afterwards his mother told him to make a clean breast of it, and at the second hearing he did so.

The defense proved an excellent character, and it was put to the jury, whether a man who has struggled for a lifetime to establish a fair name, and who has succeeded in so doing, is to be literally damned, blasted, ruined upon the bare oath of one man, who is, by his own words, an acknowledged thief, vagabond, and scapegrace. Jury out.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Jacob Cramer was charged with selling manure belonging to Thomas Bradley. He was held in $600 bail for a further hearing on Saturday next.

In the case of Samuel Josephs, charged with committing an assault with a blackjack on Albert R. Schofield on Saturday last, the defendant waved a hearing, stating that he had no defense. He was bound over in the sum of $1000 bail to answer at Court. Alderman William McMullen (the referee) entered bail for him.

POSTMASTER BINGHAM was somewhat surprised, but in a most happy manner, at his residence last night, by the Liberty Cornet Band, who wakened up the echoes of the neighborhood with sweetest strains. After playing many beautiful airs, the performers were invited in, and a social time was had by all, with remarks and toasts until late at night, when the party broke up.

AID FOR THE EXPLOSION SUFFERERS.—The following additional sums have been received at the Mayor's office:—

Girls' Grammar School, Tenth Section	$25 20
Girls' Secondary School, Tenth Section	5 16

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 19

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 U S 10-40s reg	100	100 sh Read R	53¾
$700 City '60, N. d bill	99⅝	15 do	53¼
$6000 War & Frank 7s	82	100 do. Sat'day	53⅝
$723 90 All County Co 6s		100 do	53⅝
7 p c scrip	75	100 do	54b. 53⅞1
30 sh Leh Z	47¾	200 do	53⅝
8 sh Leh V R	59	16 do	53⅝
13 do	24⅛	1 do	53¾
20 do. scrip	25	19 sh Penna R	52¾
100 sh Susq Can	16	5 do	52¾
10 sh Girard Bank	97		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Phil & Sun 7s	93	2 sh Penna R	52¾
13 sh Penna R	52¾	100 do	52¾
100 do	52⅝	97 do	52¾
100 do	52¾		

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—After the recess, John T. Tippet testified that he heard Mrs. Surratt in 1865 say she would give any one a thousand dollars if they would kill Lincoln. This was said in the presence of John Surratt. The latter, when there was a Union victory, said "Damn the Northern army and their leaders. They ought all to

AMBASSADORS OUT OF WORK.

What on earth is to become of the ambassadors by-and-by? The world is all at sixes and sevens, so far as those functionaries are concerned. Ambassadors extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary and ordinary, secretaries of legation, secretaries of embassy, all are asking when *their* turn will come to be put out of joint. What with nationality and the needle gun, the diplomatic corps is sorely perplexed. The normal state, the etiquette when matters are going on smoothly, is just this—that majesty must be represented wherever other majesty exists. Our queen may not have much to do with the sovereign prince of a State about as large (but nothing near so populous) as the parish of St. Pancras; nevertheless she must have some one to represent her at his court—to look aristocratic; to wear a court suit; to speak the prince's language; to attend levées and birthday receptions; to make a complimentary call of inquiry when the prince has the toothache; to convey an unpleasant message in words so full of politeness as to take off the sting; and to open his eyes and ears and shut his mouth whenever policy dictates caution. To a few great powers, such as Austria (dynastically great though sadly bruised), France, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, we send a very big man indeed, under the title "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary," and give him from six to ten thousand a year to support his dignity. To States of the second rank, such as Belgium, Denmark, etc., we send an "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," whose diplomatic pay generally varies from three to six thousand per annum. In one, the lately organized embassy to Japan, Sir Harry Parkes has the very long designation "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General." Some are simply "Ministers Plenipotentiary;" and one is "Minister Resident and Consul-General." These gold-laced individuals have very exact rules, one among another, and among the diplomatic representatives of other countries, on all matters relating to etiquette and comparative rank; and if any one feels his pride offended by the sovereign to whom he is accredited, he makes it to be understood that *his* sovereign is offended; and then some kind of delicate Court-plaster is applied to heal up the wound. It is among these recipients of favor from the Foreign Office that a good deal of bewilderment is observable just now. Stern facts have been playing a game at nine-pins with royal and grand-ducal crowns, knocking them about the heads of the luckless wearers. Not long ago there was a King of Naples (or of 'the Two Sicilies,' in diplomatic language); and there were Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. To all of these, in some form or other, our queen was wont to send envoys or ministers; but now Victor Emanuel has turned them all out, and made their dominions component parts of the mighty kingdom of Italy; one diplomatic representative, at Florence, suffices for all; and if Italy should stand her ground well, and grow in strength, possibly our minister at that beautiful city will be raised to the dignity of "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary." Then, in Germany, Prussia has swallowed up Hanover and most of the other component members of the disjointed Germanic Confederation; and although Saxony is not quite snapped up, King William has supplanted King John for all military and diplomatic purposes. It thus arises that our Sir Henry Howard has nothing particular to do at Hanover, Sir Alexander Malet nothing at Frankfort, Mr. Murray nothing at Dresden. When Maximilian became a bran-new Emperor of Mexico, we sent our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to recognize him on the part of Queen Victoria; but if he should become—or if he has already become—a "monarch out of business," we shall have to see how the cards will be shuffled by Juarez, Ortegas, Santa Anna, and the United States, before we can tell whether it is worth while to spend three or four thousand a year upon a representative in that torn and bewildered country.

And as to the ministers in chief, so to their lieutenants, the "Secretaries of Embassy and Legation;" if the one turns out, so must the other, and so must numerous *attachés* and subordinate secretaries. These berths are eagerly looked for, often by favorites at court, or by the younger sons of the nobility, as easy modes of serving an apprenticeship to courtly and ministerial life.

Just about ten years ago, the Earl of Clarendon, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sought to give a useful turn to the thoughts of these secondary diplomatists, by suggesting to them the collection of information likely to be serviceable, both to themselves and to others. The move was so decidedly in the right direction that good results are sure to flow from it, whether continental kinglings, princelings, and dukelings are knocked about or not. The Earl, writing to the chiefs of all the British embassies at foreign courts, set forth his ideas in the following clear and explicit way:—"Her Majesty's Government, being desirous to encourage the junior members of the diplomatic service to turn to account the opportunities of observation afforded to them by their employment at foreign courts, have determined to assign a specific duty to her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation,* which will not only tend to their own improvement in their profession, but which may, if properly performed, be productive of great public advantage."

Then comes the *modus operandi*. The duties to be thus specifically assigned to the Secretaries of Embassy and Legation are—the collection of information relating to the commercial movements of the country where they reside, and the compilation of periodical reports on the industry, trade, and general statistics of that country. The bearing which those elements of national prosperity in the one country has on its intercourse with foreign nations, and more particularly with her Majesty's dominions, is so important that too much pains cannot be bestowed upon furnishing to her Majesty's Government the means of forming a correct opinion. The earl adverted to the fact that British consuls at foreign ports have long been in the habit of supplying information annually concerning the trade of those ports with other places; but such information need not at all shut the door against the proposed ambassadorial exertions. "Her Majesty's diplomatic servants, residing at the capitals, have opportunities of arriving at a more general appreciation of the commercial progress of the several countries, and of ascertaining the grounds on which legislative interference with the course of trade is resorted to, and the effect which such interfence is calculated to have, not only on local or general interests in the countries themselves, but also on the commercial relations of those countries with foreign nations. Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, with a view to the same result, might occasionally, and with the sanction of their chiefs, visit the great manufacturing towns, and also, in maritime countries, the outports, and witness the course of business there; and, if necessary, suggest, from personal experience, the adoption of measures by which the trade of British subjects might obtain facilities, or be relieved from burdens and obstructions."

But the boys must not go poking their noses hither and thither without the consent of their master. The chief must sanction everything, and the reports must be made to him in the first instance. On the other hand, each chief is called upon to fulfil his part towards the work. "Her Majesty's Government expect that the heads of missions (embassies, etc.) will give effect to the object which they have in view, by obtaining for their Secretaries access to all sources of information, by encouraging them with their support and advice, and by pointing out to them the matters to which their attention may most usefully be directed." In order to give immediate practical value to these labors, it is requested that the reports shall be presented twice a year from the Secretaries to the chiefs of Embassy, and by the latter, with any necessary observations or explanations, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Excellent, all this: making these young diplomatists acquainted with the busy driving world of commerce, as well as with the commercial world at court. The Earl recapitulated the advantages of the system thus:—"It will benefit the secretaries by giving them habits of attention and observation; it will assist the heads of missions, by affording them additional facilities for arriving at a just knowledge of the resources of the countries in which they reside; and it will place her Majesty's Government, and the public at large, in possession of valuable materials, on which to frame commercial legislation and regulate commercial enterprise."

The secretaries, all things considered, have done their work very well, collecting a large amount of curious information on the trade, manufactures, and general statistics of the countries in which they reside. They set to work at once; and the first to respond to the instructions of the Earl of Clarendon was Mr. Erskine, Secretary of Legation at Sardinia—before Victor Emanuel had changed his title from King of Sardinia to King of Italy, and his capital from Turin to Florence. This was in the middle of 1857; and ever since that time there have been regular reports from all or nearly all the countries to which we send embassies and envoys. The first year brought forward reports from Sardinia, Belgium, Bavaria, Switzerland, France, Denmark, and the Germanic Confederation (in those days represented at Frankfort). We have thus a double allowance. Every year there are "Abstracts of the Reports of the Trade of various Countries and Places, received by the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office, from her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls." And every year, in like manner, we have "Reports by Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the Manufactures and Commerce of Foreign Countries." Generally speaking, each consul contents himself with about five or six folio pages of matter; and there are such reports from eighty or ninety different places, in all parts of the world. The Secretaries of Embassy and Legation are a little more ambitious; they fill ten folio pages of print or so, on an average; and when five-and-thirty of them do this, as was the case in a recent year, the amount of information rendered concerning foreign countries is really very considerable. Practical men sometimes smile a little at some of the reports in regard to generalizations and theorizings which betray the mind of an amateur or dilletanti statistical philosopher; but for the most part the reports are reliable and valuable.

Sometimes the secretaries pick up information on special subjects, which allow of direct comparison with similar subjects in England. Thus, in one particular year (1864), Mr. Burnley sent in a special report on the silk industry of Basle in Switzerland; Mr. Ward on railway communication in Holland; Mr. Barnard on the branches of industry in which steam and machinery are employed in Saxony; and (in reference to political organization rather than to industrial pursuits) Mr. Lytton on the election of representatives for the Rigsraad in Denmark. Some of these special reports are curious; such as Mr. Barnard's on fires and fire insurance in Saxony, suggesting means of comparison with our own home system here in England. For instance, we are told, "The value of such building must be taxed before insurance takes place, by persons appointed for that purpose. The part of any building underground is not taken into consideration; and the different parts above ground, stone and wood, are valued separately. Every householder must insure the half of the valuation; he can, however, insure the whole." Again:—"Stone and brick are not insured, but only the combustible parts of the building." One remark points to a state of things certainly the reverse of that which exists in England:—"In villages in a manufacturing district the houses are generally less crowded, and stand more apart, and the fires are less considerable, than in agricultural districts, where the houses are closely adjoining, and much more exposed to danger." We are told that "In villages, fires have generally their origin in wilful incendiarism or by lightning." One statement has a very ugly appearance: "No doubt exists of a comparatively large proportion of fires being caused with a view of receiving the amount of insurance; but the difficulty of proving the crime is so great, that in very few instances can the perpetrator be convicted."

Another special report on the State railways of Belgium, is worth the attention of those who wish our Government to take the railway system under their control. During seventeen years the Chamber of Accounts and the Ministry of Works prepared wholly irreconcilable balance-sheets of the profit and loss on Belgian railways; the only thing certain was, that the net profit did not pay the interest of the borrowed money with which the lines were constructed. Since then matters have improved; but we are, nevertheless, told that "The history of these undertakings is not calculated to encourage other nations to enter upon the same path."

So far, then, we have had to speak of a very useful mode of employing the seconds in command at our several embassies; but now for the other side.

Let us mourn over the tribulations of the "Almanach de Gotha," in connection with the stirring events which have resulted in ambassadors being "out of work." It is, in truth, an embarrassing problem to solve. The fat little book will not know how to comport itself. The eleven hundred pages in the edition for 1866, published a year or so ago, was the hundred and third annual publication. For more than a century has this record of royalty appeared. Every person who has the sixteenth part of a drop of imperial, royal, princely, grand-ducal, or archducal blood in his veins, finds his pedigree and heraldic merits here set forth. Would we know what sort of dignity hover round the husband of our Princess Helena, we can ascertain exactly the relative position of the elder branch and the younger branch of the great house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg, despite the fact that Count von Bismark shows the most superb contempt for any claim that Duke Frederick or Prince Christian may put forth for governing power in the Elbe duchies. Would we know who is the Prince de Teck, to whom our kind-hearted and bright-eyed Princess Mary of Cambridge is married, we should be able to find (though, it is true, at the expense of no small amount of search) that Prince Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander de Teck is the son of Duke Alexander Paul Louis Constantine, who was an uncle to the late King of Wurtemberg, who was father to the present King of Wurtemberg; and that as Prince de Teck's mother, Claudine, Countess of Hohenstein and Rheday, was not *quite* royal in birth (being a Hungarian lady of noble but not sovereign blood), Prince de Teck and his two sisters can only be made fully royal by the gracious favor of the King of Wurtemberg, which favor has been awarded. Would we know what prince or princess in the whole of Europe is blessed with the greatest number of names, we should be enabled to pitch upon a young gentleman just now a year and a half old, who has the honor to be the second son of the King of Portugal. He, the *Almanach de Gotha* tells us (in French spelling, not Portuguese), is Prince Alphonse Henri Napoléon Marie Louis Pierre-d'Alcantara Charles Herbert Amédée Fernando Affonti Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga Xavier François-d'Assise Jean Auguste Jules Valfanno Ignace-de-Bragança-Savoie-Bourbon-Saxe-Cobourg et Gotha. If we had put it in Portuguese, the rigmarole would have been still more sonorous, with its Carlos and Pedro, Francisco and Fernando, Alfonso and Antonio; but even as it is, the small boy has quite enough to carry, and we only marvel in what terms the tutor will by-and-by address him—to birch a boy with thirty names is of course not to be thought of. The little boy Don has got a little Donna cousin, too, some four or five years old, who, it seems, cannot be properly addressed in a smaller compass than Donna Marie Anne de Carmel Henrique Thérèse Adelaide Jeanne Caroline Agnes Sophie Eulalie Leopoldine Elizabeth Bernardine Michaele Gabrielle Raphaele Françoise-d'Assise et de Paul Ignatie Gonzague!

This "Almanach" is the authority to which royalty looks when a marriageable prince or princess is wanted. As royal blood must only wed royal blood, or something like it, it is a matter of great importance to know where that blood is to be found, of the right age and at the right time. Russia, for instance, unless cousins marry (which they do not so much in that country as in Austria), must seek elsewhere for husbands and wives; and as a State, however small, will meet the requisite conditions if the blood is all right, Russia makes alliances with her humbler neighbors. Thus, the late czar married a Prussian princess, the present czar a Hessian princess; his second son (the eldest being dead) has just married the beautiful Princess Dagmar of Denmark; the czar's sister Olga married the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg; and his brother Constantine a princess of Saxe Altenburg; and his brother Nicholas a princess of Oldenburg; and his brother Michael a princess of Baden; and his cousin Catherine the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz—and so on. These alliances do not prevent royalty from making war on royalty; the Hesses and Saxes have been more or less devoured by Prussia, notwithstanding their matrimonial connections with Russia; and as to the recent war in Bohemia, Uncle William has so terribly thrashed Nephew Frank, that it is very problematical whether the latter will ever recover.

Certainly the "Almanach de Gotha" ought to put on mourning just now; for it is difficult to see how the break-up of Germany is to be described. Possibly the richness of the blood may be deemed a counter-balance to the political misfortunes of the kings, princes, and serene dukes; and royal match-makers may know where to go, as they have hitherto known. In so far as our own royal family are concerned, the choice is less extensive than for royal families on the Continent, seeing that our young brides and bridegrooms must all be Protestants. Our Alfred is twenty-two, our Louisa is nearly nineteen; we must of course look out for a bride for the one and a husband for the other. We must not, however, look to Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Belgium, or the Catholic States of Germany, nor to Russia, nor to any State where the Greek Church prevails; Prussia, the other Protestant States of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden must supply us; and the far-famed "Almanach" tells us exactly the names and ages of all the lads and lasses whose blood is of the right color and consistency. For, be it remarked, it is only the "première partie" of the Almanach that must be consulted for such a purpose; the second part relates to "Princes not Sovereign;" from which we are taught to believe that the families of the Altieris, Arenbergs, Auerspergs, Belgiojoses, Batthyanys, Bentheisas, Borgheses, Chimays, Colonnas, etc., though possibly very nice people, are not nice enough for royalty to take to the altar, except in those morganatic or left-handed marriages which play such a curious part on the Continent.

The "ambassadors out of work" must get over their difficulty somehow: if Italy and Prussia have swallowed up a dozen States to which we used to send embassies, the young diplomatists must learn to make themselves useful in other capacities.—*From London Society.*

* Where there is an "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary," the second in command is the "Secretary of the Embassy;" but where the chief is "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," his second is called "Secretary of Legation." Like as with the chiefs, so with the seconds, there are gradations of rank and of emolument; the Secretaries of Embassy receiving from eight hundred to a thousand a year, while the Secretaries of Legation receive from four to eight hundred.

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Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—
Loan of March 24, 1823, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.
All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm24t STATE TREASURER

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m dp] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11t
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 3 1]

FINANCIAL
BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
114 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [8 24 3m

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
24 1f No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.
11 8

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. F. GUSTINE,
1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FERTILIZERS.
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mw

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
5 16m VANKIRK & CO

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

NEW POEM BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

John G. Whittier contributes to the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly* a poem entitled

FREEDOM IN BRAZIL.

With clearer light, Cross of the South, shine forth
In blue Brazilian skies;
And thou, Oh! river! cleaving half the earth
From sunset to sunrise,
From the great mountains to the Atlantic waves
Thy joy's long anthem pour.
Yet a few days (God make them less!) and slaves
Shall shame thy pride no more.
No fettered feet thy shaded margins press;
But all men shall walk free
Where thou, the high priest of the wilderness,
Hast wedded sea to sea.

And thou, great-hearted Ruler, through whose mouth
The word of God is said
Once more, "Let there be light!"—Son of the South,
Lift up thy honored head,
Wear, unshamed, a crown by thy desert
More than by birth thy own,
Careless of watch and ward; thou art begirt
By grateful hearts alone.
The moated wall and battle-ship may fail,
But safe shall justice prove;
Stronger than greaves of brass or iron mail
The panoply of love.

Crowned doubly by man's blessing and God's grace,
Thy future is secure;
Who frees a people makes his statue's place
In time's Valhalla sure.
Lo! from his Neva's banks the Scythian Czar
Stretches to thee his hand,
Who, with the pencil of the Northern star,
Wrote freedom on his land.
And he whose grave is holy by our calm
And prairied Sangamon,
From his gaunt hand shall drop the martyr's palm
To greet thee with "Well done!"

And thou, O Earth! with smiles thy face make sweet,
And let thy wail be stilled,
To hear the Muse of Prophecy repeat
Her promise half fulfilled.
The voice that spake at Nazareth speaks still,
No sound thereof hath died;
Alike thy hope and Heaven's eternal will
Shall yet be satisfied,
The years are slow, the vision tarrieth long,
And far the end may be;
But one by one, the fiends of ancient wrong
Go out and leave thee free.

IMPORTANT MINING OPERATIONS.—At Coton Park, a few miles from Gresley, England, a wealthy company is now sinking for coal at a point away from any coal-field, and the geological maps show that there is none in the neighborhood. The work is exciting a great deal of interest among all connected with the coal interest.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICA Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:35 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harisville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M. 2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 9:10 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot. Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1y

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	8:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	12:40 P. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	4:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	6:20 P. M.
Day Express	7:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limits their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsvilleat 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:1[illegible] P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 9:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 2d class, 1 90
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish Houses.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 1y No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Lenwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newcastle, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:30 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8 A. M., 3:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:25 A. M. Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passenger for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:25, and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

3 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10, 8, 9 40, and 11 40 A. M. 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11 05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5¾, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2 30 and 7 15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, and 11 05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5¾, 6¼, 8 05, 9¼, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6 10, 7½, 8 20, 9¼, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:45 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
Millville at 6:35 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.
Vineland, 7:13 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:34 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3:30 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
12:45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4:?8 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 1y

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford, with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 12 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,599 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	139,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Morigage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,079,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$611,102 39
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	B. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James G. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bergardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $3,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1y 23]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Char

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

GREAT FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE AT FORT HAYES—DAMAGE TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—MOB LAW IN SHAWNEETOWN—DEVASTATION BY THE GRASSHOPPERS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 18—9 o'clock P. M.—The damage to the track of the Union Pacific Railroad by the recent flood has not yet been repaired. A large amount of mail matter has in consequence accumulated at Junction City and Salina. At Fort Hayes on the 11th inst. the water was twenty feet deep. The occupants of the fort have been compelled to remove to the roofs of the buildings. Six soldiers and a citizen were drowned. General Hancock is engaged selecting another site for the fort on higher ground, ten miles from the present one.

On the 13th inst., while an emigrant train was encamped near Shawneetown, Johnson county, Kansas, three young girls attached to it went a short distance to pick strawberries. A negro came upon one of them, and outraged her in a shocking manner. The citizens arrested the negro, and intelligence has just been received that a mob burned him to death on Friday night.

Grasshoppers are doing great damage on both sides of the Missouri river. For a distance of one hundred miles gardens and cornfields are being devastated, and trees stripped of their foliage.

Glittering Teeth.

Not only does SOZODONT impart the *whiteness* of the purest porcelain to the teeth, but its *polish* too. They glisten, after being brushed with it, like the inner surface of an ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentifrice is to render the enamel as hard and indestructible as adamant.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc. to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1865 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44 208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

And it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street,

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
6 19 wfsm6t 8p NEW YORK.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p slow Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 14

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1231 GIRARD Avenue. 6 13 tfip

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 309 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

$300 RENT—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Sts. 5 31 tf

WANTS.

WANTED,

A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,

PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

AT

PITCHER'S,

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

Last Chance for Bargains, as we intend closing out our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOKS!

In fine Turkey, Calf, Cloth, and Paper Bindings, by the best authors,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
COOK BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, and THE POETS, in various bindings,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
An immense variety—all styles of bindings.
BIBLES AND PRAYERS.
FRAMES,
Rustic, Oval, Arch-Top Circle, and Square Walnut Frames—all sizes.
CORDS AND TASSELS,
STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
WALNUT BRACKETS,
PASTEL PAINTINGS,
CARD FRAMES,
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS,
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
PALMER'S AND THORWALDSEN'S MARBLES.
PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS.
Chickens, Ducklings, Quails, Peaches, Squirrels, Autumn Leaves, etc. etc.

A fine assortment of Paper, Stationery, Envelopes, Pencils, Cards, etc.

A large proportion of the above Stock will be sold at

HALF PRICE!

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, STOCK, GOODWILL, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. [6 15 3t

C. W. PITCHER,

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

NEW BOOKS.

THE PEOPLE THE SOVEREIGNS.

Being a comparison of the Government of the United States with those of the Republics which have existed before, with the Causes of their Decadence and Fall. By James Monroe ex-President of the United States. Edited by Samuel L. Gouverneur, his grandson and administrator. One vol. 12mo. Tinted paper, Extra cloth. Price, $1 75.

BRYAN MAURICE, THE SEEKER.

By Rev. Walter Mitchell. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 75.

FAR ABOVE RUBIES.

A New Novel. By Mrs. S. H. Riddle, author of "The Rich Husband," "The Race for Wealth," "Maxwell Drewitt," etc. etc. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 75.

THE CAXTONS.

A FAMILY PICTURE. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. THE GLOBE EDITION, With Frontispiece. Complete in one vol. 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

These works are for sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sentby mail on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,

6 17 mwsS14p PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp

WM. MOLAND & SON'S

PURE LARD,

IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.

FINE HAMS,

AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

CHESNUT STREET WHARF,

6 17 mwsim SOUTH SIDE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY HARDIN, Administratrix pendente lite to the estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, July 1, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY,

6 19 wfm5t Auditor.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

5 tumw frp Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 tf 3 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

NEW STYLES

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET

4 1 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR

BAILEY & CO.,

SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 tham

EXAMINE OUR PRICES!

PLATED GOODS!

TEA SERVICES, URNS, WAITERS, EPERGNES, CENTRE PIECES,

FRUIT DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES, TUREENS, ICE PITCHERS,

SALVERS, GOBLETS, CASTORS,

CAKE BASKETS, TABLE WARE, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

6 15 swst PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
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The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass an other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth compact sand, which declines so gently to the sur that even a child can bathe with security

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The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 8 mwslow

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

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1 Cash Present	20,000
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2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,000
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1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc.	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
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1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	5,000
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1500 each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan child on of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

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